

# Jordan Times

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## Suspect held in Aqaba killing

AMMAN (J.T.) — A suspect has been arrested in the murder of an eight-year-old girl whose body was found in an abandoned building here. Colonel Fadi Al Debbasi, police director in Aqaba, said: "He said investigations launched immediately after the body had been found, led to the arrest of the suspect. Col. Debbasi, who declined to identify the suspect, said that the man has enacted the crime in the presence of the public prosecutor and that the murder weapon had been seized. Reports had said that the body of the girl, identified only as M.F.T. and a non-Jordanian, was found in the iron box left in a movie house. The girl had sustained several wounds in the head, face and neck. The child was found for her father when she was attacked, the report said. The reports, which did not indicate if the girl was sexually assaulted, said that the body was sent to Amman for autopsy."

## 18th Jordanian party licensed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Interior Monday granted legalisation for Al Watan (Homeland) Party. A ministry announcement said the new party was licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Political Parties Law and the National Charter. With this party, the number of licensed parties in the Kingdom rises to 18. Party leader Akef Al Fayez told the Jordan Times that the number of the party's founding members currently stands at 152. Mr. Fayez said party spokesmen Hakeem Khair will hold a press conference within the coming few days to give an outline on the new party's principles and goals.

## Rao in Oman

MUSCAT (AP) — Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao discussed with Sultan Qaboos Monday ways of strengthening economic and political ties between their countries. The meeting was attended by Omani officials and the delegation accompanying the Indian leader, who arrived earlier in the day on a two-day visit to the sultanate to promote India's drive for foreign investment. It is the first visit by an Indian prime minister since the late Rajiv Gandhi attended the national day celebrations in 1985.

## Ruth Ginsburg named to U.S. Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AFP) — President Bill Clinton Monday ended a three-month search to fill his first Supreme Court vacancy by naming Ruth Ginsburg, a federal appeals court judge regarded as a moderate. "This person is a nominee of immense character," Mr. Clinton said as he made the announcement outside the White House. He also described Mr. Ginsburg, 60, as a "path-breaking attorney." Ms. Ginsburg is the first Supreme Court justice nominated by a Democratic president since Lyndon Johnson appointed the late Thurgood Marshall.

## Four killed in Kabul rocketing

ISLAMABAD (R) — Renegade Afghan fighters fired rockets into Kabul Monday, killing four people and injuring six, the official Kabul Radio said. Seven missiles fired from southwest of the Afghan capital landed in several residential districts also causing extensive damage to property, said the broadcast. The attackers were repulsed, the radio said. It did not say who had fired the missiles but accused Hezb-e-Wahdat party of minority Shiite Muslims of attacking some government positions in southwestern Kabul.

## Abu Dhabi lands spot on BCCI panel

LONDON (AP) — Abu Dhabi's investment authority has been elected to a liquidation committee working to repay creditors of the collapsed Bank of Credit and Commerce (BCCI). It was announced Monday. Many creditors have said Abu Dhabi, the largest shareholders of BCCI when it was closed by banking regulators nearly two years ago, should not be on the committee, chosen in a vote by creditors last month. Some believe Abu Dhabi helped cover up wrongdoing at the bank, although the oil-rich state has portrayed itself as a money-lending victim in the BCCI case.

## Peace at any price? no, a lower price

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel said on Monday it had cut the cost of its Middle East peacemaking by skimming its delegation, taking away its air force plane and trimming daily allowances. Israeli spokesman Gad Ben-Ari said the team, reduced by about a third, was taking an El Al commercial flight to the 10th round of negotiations starting in Washington Tuesday. Mr. Ben-Ari said taxpayers would save \$250,000 this round. Israel was expecting more and longer peace rounds, he said. "We think it is wiser to cut expenses now realizing that it is not something that will end tomorrow," State comptroller Misha Ben-Porat criticised the government in a report in April over the cost of flying an Israeli air force plane to previous peace rounds.

# Rabin talks tough on eve of bilaterals

## 'No complete withdrawal from Golan'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin ruled out a total withdrawal from the Golan Heights even in exchange for full peace with Syria on the eve of the resumption Tuesday of Middle East peace talks.

"I have already told the Syrians that they won't get back all the Golan," Mr. Rabin said Monday in response to a question by opposition Likud bloc leader Benjamin Netanyahu on whether Israel would evacuate the strategic plateau.

Negotiations with Damascus remain stuck on its demand for a total Israeli withdrawal from the Golan and on Israel's insistence that Syria define the kind of peace it wants.

Mr. Rabin told reporters after a parliamentary foreign affairs and defence commission meeting that the United States should play the role of full partner when the 10th round of Arab-Israeli talks begins Tuesday.

"No agreement has been reached to date in the Middle East without the Americans," he said. He said that "conceptual differences" existed between Israel and the Palestinians, namely over Israel's insistence on keeping control of "security" in the occupied territories during a five-year interim period of self-rule.

At the committee meeting, Mr.

Rabin also said he envisaged no gesture to Palestinians. "We are not ready for gestures. The period of confidence-building measures is over," the official quoted him as saying.

In a speech on Sunday, Mr. Rabin voiced doubts about prospects of a breakthrough with the Palestinians. But on Monday he told reporters he still hoped for a joint communiqué listing agreed principles.

"It will give us the basis to start to think about implementing this agreement into the reality, preferably first in Gaza Strip and then after gaining some experience to move to the West Bank," Mr. Rabin said.

Washington, key broker in the talks, tried at the end of the last round to forge a joint Israeli-Palestinian statement of agreed principles. Palestinians rejected it as mainly reflecting Israeli needs.

Analysts in Washington said the United States may have to lean on both Arabs and Israelis to elicit concessions that would ensure progress in the talks.

In Damascus, the official Syria Times newspaper said on Monday that Washington's role must be fair and honest to avoid having the talks end in "failure and frustration."

Another Syrian paper said breakthrough was possible at this week's talks if the United States pushed Israel.

"The U.S. administration which announced its commitment to the role of the full partner should play this role honestly and without bias. This would put the 10th round on the way of achieving tangible results," Al Baath said.

In Washington, chief Israeli negotiator Eilakim Rubinstein said the next move in the peace talks is up to the Arabs.

Israel has already made "concessions" and made substantial efforts to bring about a peace agreement and now it was up to the Arabs to respond, Mr. Rubinstein said after arriving in Washington Monday.

He expressed hope that the Israelis and the Palestinians could at least sign a declaration of common principles during this 10th round of negotiations and said that Israel had already demonstrated flexibility on that question.

Mr. Rubinstein did not divulge any new Israeli proposals and he denied reports that Israel was biding secret talks with the Palestinians about setting up three zones under Palestinian authority in the West Bank and Gaza.

(According to U.S. and Arab sources in Washington, the secret meetings have been going on in Norway since mid-May between the Americans, Israelis and Palestinians).

## Jordan calls for reaffirmation and practice of indivisibility of human rights

VIENNA (Petra) — Jordan Monday called on the international community to reaffirm the indivisibility of all human rights, saying civil and political rights should go hand in hand with economic, social and cultural rights.

Addressing an international conference on human rights which opened here Monday, (see story below), His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan pointed out human rights were based on two fundamental principles — "the universality of human rights and the indivisibility of all rights."

"A global consensus on human rights must affirm their universality," said the Crown Prince, head of the Jordanian delegation to the conference.

"Human rights are universal in that they are possessed by all members of the human family, regardless of gender, race, religion, politics, or any other distinguishing characteristic. These rights form a core minimum standard binding all states."

The Crown Prince said: "We have a unique opportunity at this conference to re-confirm the indivisibility of all rights and to commit ourselves to strengthening the implementation not only of civil and political rights but also of economic, social and cultural rights."

"We need to adopt a holistic approach which can embrace the interdependence of all human beings and the indivisibility of all human rights; and which can address social inequalities and environmental concerns, both national and international, in the idiom of human rights. This means protecting and respecting not only civil and political rights, but also the economic, social and cultural rights that are their practical foundations."

# Human rights forum opens with strong U.N., U.S. calls

## Ban on Dalai Lama sparks Nobel laureates' boycott

VIENNA — A U.N. human rights conference starting Monday was marred by the boycott of 13 Nobel peace laureates protesting a ban on the Dalai Lama.

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali and Austrian officials opening the World Conference on Human Rights stressed the need to reaffirm the universality of human rights and to fight political and racial discrimination.

They did not refer to the 13 Nobel Peace Prize winners, who had been invited by the Austrian government and were expected to attend the opening ceremony as guests of the government.

The conference, attended by foreign ministers from at least 160 countries, is the first of its kind in 25 years. U.N. organisers concede, however, that growing human rights complaints have dimmed hopes of a new era of freedom after the cold war.

Ibrahim Fall, the conference secretary-general, said last week the Dalai Lama, also a Nobel laureate, would not be allowed to enter the conference following a protest from China.

The exiled Tibetan spiritual leader was to address a forum of human rights activists about violations in Tibet, which is under

Chinese control. U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher arrived to call for an international tribunal that would prosecute human rights violators and endorse a special U.N. investigator to study worldwide violence against women.

"Our agenda for freedom must embrace every prisoner of conscience, every victim of torture, every individual denied basic human rights," Mr. Christopher said.

The speeches of Mr. Christopher and Dr. Ghali delivered a double rebuff to China and other countries which say their circumstances are special and their peoples' rights are no one else's affair.

Dr. Ghali rejected the cloak of "non-interference" he said was used by authoritarian regimes to conceal rights violations.

"The international community must take over from the states that fail to fulfil their obligations," Dr. Ghali said. "(That) does not, in my view, harm our contemporary notion of sovereignty."

"Sovereignty (used) by authoritarian regimes in order to conceal their abuse of men, women and children... is already condemned by history," he told delegates from more than 100 countries — the largest such gathering

in 25 years. Rejecting calls from some Asian and Middle East states for different or feeble standards, Mr. Christopher insisted the U.S. "will never join those who would undermine the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

"Those who desecrate these rights must know that they will be ostracised. They will face sanctions. They will be brought before tribunals of international justice. They will not gain access to assistance or investment," he said.

And in an indirect warning to U.N. members trying to dilute the conference's final statement, Mr. Christopher, speaking to reporters, said: "We would rather have no agreement than a watered-down or mealy-mouthed agreement."

The touchy talk seemed at odds, however, with some recent U.S. policies, including President Bill Clinton's decision this month to continue favourable trade benefits for China for at least another year, and the United Nations' treatment of Dalai Lama.



Somalis view the charred body of a boy killed early Monday during the third overnight attack by U.N. peacekeepers in Mogadishu (AFP photo)

# U.N. hits back on two Somali fronts

Combined agency dispatches

MOGADISHU — The United Nations attacked on two fronts in Somalia Monday, launching more air strikes on suspected militia targets and hitting back against accusations Pakistani peacekeepers gunned down innocent civilians.

Italy, which has troops serving with U.N. forces in Somalia, said the killing of at least 20 Somalis by the Pakistani Sunday discredited the United Nations.

They were shot dead during a protest over air strikes on the city by U.S. gunships targeting suspected arms dumps of warlord Mohammed Farah Aided.

U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali, addressing a human rights conference in Vienna, expressed regret over the incident but said the U.N. operation against the militias was nearing success.

"I believe we are reaching now... the destruction of heavy weapons of these gangs as a prerequisite to the reconstruction of this country which has suffered so much," he said.

General Aided said he was ready for negotiations if U.S. and U.N. forces ended the attacks on his strongholds.

The raids were ordered in reprisal for an attack on U.N. peacekeepers on June 5 which killed 23 Pakistani troops and for which Gen. Aided has been held responsible.

Reading a statement from the terrace of his headquarters as U.S. helicopters buzzed overhead, Gen. Aided said: "The United States and the United Nations have to stop (the) bombing and genocide... of the civilian population."

He said he had "nothing to do with the Pakistani troops' killing," and said U.N. Resolution 837 authorising peacekeeping troops to "take all necessary measures" against those responsible for the attack was "unfair."

The resolution took a "clearly hostile attitude against the SNA," the Somali National Alliance which he heads.

He reaffirmed his "strong desire to cooperate with the U.N. for peace in Somalia."

On Monday, Gen. Aided's forces came in for more pounding from giant U.S. AC-130 "Spectre" gunships which rained down missiles and rockets on suspected ammunition dumps.

Residents said nine Somalis were killed in the third straight day of air strikes. Hospital sources confirmed only one dead. "God will destroy Washington as surely as they have destroyed

## FAO optimistic about world food situation

ROME (AP) — The head of the biggest U.N. food agency said Monday he is optimistic about the future, despite serious food shortages in Angola, Somalia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and elsewhere. "It is encouraging to note that world cereal stocks are now above the minimum level we consider necessary for world food security," Edouard Saouma said in a statement to the governing council of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). "Though we face tough and pressing problems, the overall outlook is reasonably good." Mr. Saouma, who has headed the FAO since 1976, pointed to end of a drought in southern Africa and bumper cereal crops in Argentina, Australia and Kenya that have replenished world food stocks. Hilmi Toros, a spokesman for the agency, said that it was not an unusually optimistic projection and that it reflected a change in the global food situation. "Regional shortages persist, but the surplus in food stocks means that there is enough food in the world to feed everyone," Mr. Toros said. "For many developing countries the problem is not food production but trade. Countries in Latin America and Africa that depend on the income from cash crops like coffee, sugar and bananas face unfair market prices. In a few cases, the price on the market is lower than the cost of production," Mr. Toros said.

# Majali stresses need for Arab solidarity

DOHA (Petra) — Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali has stressed the importance of restoring Arab solidarity and called on the Arab Thought Forum (ATF), which groups intellectuals from various Arab countries, to organise meetings among Arab scholars to study means to overcome the repercussions of the Gulf crisis.

In an interview with the Qatari Al Raya newspaper published Monday, Dr. Majali said Arab solidarity should be based on solid grounds so as to withstand the challenges sweeping the region.

He said he hoped that this objective could be achieved. "Arab countries share the same objectives, interests and destiny and only time will clear matters and reveal the truth of every position after storms and reactions abate and the atmosphere becomes clear," he said.

He said Jordan was ready to exchange visits between Jordanian officials and those from Arab states which have misunderstandings with Jordan.

In another interview published Monday by the Bahraini Al Ayyam newspaper, Dr. Majali reiterated his belief that Arab reconciliation was still possible. "I see ample space for achieving that," he said.

"Several states which waged fierce wars have overcome the effects of these wars for the best of their interests. So why shouldn't we the Arabs?" he said.

Dr. Majali said the Arabs should forget the past and start to respect freedom of opinion and expression and urged the Arab media to be "objective in covering of Arab issues, as is the case with Jordanian media."

Jordan, he said, reaches out to other Arab countries without any sensitivities and with open minds, welcoming any proposals and initiatives.

He said freeing all prisoners of war and detainees held captive because of the Gulf war was a necessity to remove the affects of "the disaster and to leave the crisis behind and make it history."

# Jordan seeks to block Kuwait death sentences

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Monday launched contacts at Arab and international levels to pressure Kuwait into rescinding death sentences passed last Saturday on 10 Jordanians convicted of aiding Iraq's 1990-91 occupation of Kuwait.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Talal Al Hassan summoned several ambassadors to request their assistance in helping to save the lives of the convicted Jordanians, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

The minister also instructed Jordan's permanent ambassador to the Arab League in Cairo to bring the subject to the attention of Arab League Secretary General Esmat Abdul Mejid, who is seeking to end inter-Arab differences and heal rifts among Arab governments, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Kuwait's State Security Court, which passed the scooteers, founded the 10 men guilty of helping Iraq counter Kuwaiti resistance during the occupation. They were also fined \$6,000 each.

"The death sentences can only deepen the Arab wounds and by no means conform with the desire of the Arab masses for transcending the consequences and the tragic results of the Gulf crisis," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

He said the Jordanian and Palestinian nationals in Kuwait, "who were the main victims of the crisis, had served and lived peacefully in the emirate for decades."

The Jordanian chapter of the

Arab Human Rights Organisation also expressed deep concern over the death sentences.

In a statement issued in Amman, group said it strongly condemns the "unjust sentences as they were passed by a court which had no regard whatsoever for human rights and denied the 10 Jordanians the right to defend themselves."

The group also voiced concern over the fate of several Jordanians still believed to be in Kuwaiti jails.

It appealed to world organisations, especially those attending for the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, to help pressure the Kuwaiti authorities into rescinding the death sentences and releasing the detainees.

Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Abdul Latif Arabiyat received in his office Monday a delegation representing the Taamreh tribes in the West Bank and told them that he was following up on the case of the Kuwaiti decision with the concerned parties.

Several of those sentenced to death belong to the Taamreh tribe.

Dr. Arabiyat was quoted as saying that the Jordanian parliament will contact Arab and foreign parliaments in an attempt to save the lives of the convicted Jordanians, some of whom were said to be university students.

He expressed hope that the Kuwaiti people will intercede on behalf of the convicted men and secure their release.

# Gamaa leader warns of more violence in Egypt

CAIRO (Agencies) — A leader of the outlawed Al Gamaa Al Islamiyya Monday warned of stepped up violence by Muslim militants following the hangings of a fundamentalist and a spy.

Safwat Abdul Ghani, a key defendant facing a trial here for the murder last year of liberal author Farag Foda, said Sunday's hangings were part of a government effort to "liquidate Jamaa leaders."

"Carrying out (death) sentences could lead to the intensification of violence and counter-violence between the Gamaa and the regime," Mr. Abdul Ghani warned in court.

Police consider Mr. Abdul Ghani to be one of the Gamaa's main military chiefs.

He is also one of the key defendants in the trial of suspects accused of assassinating former Egyptian Parliamentary Speaker Rifaat Al Mahgub in October 1990.

Sherif Hassan Ahmad, an Afghanisthan war veteran convicted of plotting to overthrow the government, was executed Sunday along with Abdul Salam Ali Al Shaded, convicted of spying for Israel.

Ahmad was the first militant to

be executed in a crackdown on unrest which has left 155 people dead since March last year — the first since five were hanged in 1984 for the 1981 assassination of President Anwar Sadat.

"The Gamaa has led the campaign aimed at overthrowing the secular government of President Hosni Mubarak and replacing it with an Iranian-style Islamic regime."

"The military court procedures are the peak of justice," Mr. Mubarak said in an interview with the weekly Mayo newspaper. "They offer the defendants all legal assurances."

Meanwhile, Cairo suffered a bomb scare on Monday because someone decided to discard a small artillery shell and half a dozen smoke and hand grenades.

A passerby alerted police to a black plastic bag in a street in the Egyptian capital, where recent bomb attacks have been blamed on Muslim militants.

The area was sealed off while an army bomb disposal expert checked out the bag, removing the contents and making them safe. "Allahu Akbar" shouted the watching crowd when he declared that all was well.



## Husseini expects Gulf tour to result in aid

By Suleiman Al Khalidi  
Reuters

AMMAN — Palestinian chief negotiator Faisal Husseini has said he believed a ground-breaking visit to Gulf Arab states would soon result in financial aid.

Mr. Husseini told Reuters he and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials discussed renewed aid to the Palestinians on their tour of some Gulf states, which included the first high-level visit to the United Arab Emirates and Qatar since the Gulf crisis over Kuwait.

"The atmosphere of our tour was very healthy and full of promise and I believe the financial results of it will crystallise in the coming few weeks," he said in an interview Sunday.

Mr. Husseini is overall head of the Palestinian team negotiating with Israel. He did not elaborate on the fence-mending tour.

The PLO has been virtually paralysed by a financial crisis caused by suspension of vital aid from rich Gulf Arab states angered by its pro-Iraqi policy in the Gulf crisis over Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. It is trying hard to normalise ties with the former

donors.

Mr. Husseini said responsibility for easing the financial plight of the Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories did not rest only with wealthy Arab states.

"The suffocating economic conditions people in the territories are living under is not just the responsibility of Arabs... there is an international responsibility too to help us in building the infrastructure of the Palestinian economy to pave for an independent state," he added.

He said there was a pledge of unspecified Arab aid for housing in the occupied territories. Increased aid from the United States and international donors was also in the pipeline.

Mr. Husseini said Palestinians should use Israeli's closure of the occupied territories to consolidate a gradual economic independence from the Jewish state that was beginning to take shape.

Israel sealed off the nearly two million Palestinians of the occupied territories in late March for "security" reasons, cutting off thousands of Arab workers from jobs in Israel.

"Dealing with the closure... as



Faisal Husseini

painful as it is in the short term is not through cancelling it and linking ourselves again with Israel but through working towards building our new infrastructure," he said.

"Our economic divorce from the Israeli economy is now facilitated by the closure of the territories and one of our objectives now is to use this closure to consolidate this divorce," he added.

Palestinians are working to disengage sweeping economic and trade links developed with Israel during 25 years of occupation as part of their efforts to set up a future independent state after a three-year interim self-rule plan.

## Saudi rights group defends itself

NICOSIA (R) — Saudi Arabia's first human rights group said Monday it was not trying to stir political trouble in the conservative kingdom and was firmly based in the Islamic tradition.

The Committee for the Defence of Legitimate Rights (CDLR) said in a statement sent to Reuters that it was not affiliated to Western human rights groups and was not trying to act as a substitute to the kingdom's judicial bodies.

"The members of the committee... don't want to stir trouble or chaos," the statement said.

The group was set up by six men including prominent religious figures. It issued the statement to clarify what it called exaggerations published and reported about its goals.

The group said last month a number of people linked to it had been arrested, including its spokesman Mohammad Al Masari.

The government on May 13

official jobs and ordered the closure of the offices of two lawyers in the group. One reported founder, controversial preacher Sheikh Abdullah Ben Abdul Rahman Al Jibrin, has denied any involvement with the group.

The committee is dismissed by Saudi officials and top religious authorities as a group of fanatics who have no following within the kingdom.

"Some practices like arrests and closing down of offices had an effect on the spread of rumors and we believe that if matters were put in their proper contexts and some mistakes or misunderstandings dealt with carefully a lot of what happened would not have happened," the statement said.

"Opinions and new ideas are debated and answered by reasoning according to Sharia (Islamic law) and should not be cancelled and suppressed by force," it said.

"People agree on the existence of excesses and injustices — which happen in every country —

and that is why the the Diwan Al Mazalim was set up. So the work of the committee is to represent the oppressed to fill a void and remind of inefficiencies," it added.

Diwan Al Mazalim is Saudi Arabia's equivalent of an ombudsman's office which handles citizens' grievances against authority.

"This committee is not a judicial body as some people thought and is not a substitute to legal courts whose role we do not deny, but it aims to turn to these executive bodies and authorities to serve the public good," it added.

It said the committee was not a political movement and had no political goals.

"The committee realises the difference between human rights as decreed in Islam and human rights in other countries... all what it is trying to do is give the practical understanding of human rights according to Islam," the statement added.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Yemen appeals for help to fight locusts

SANAA (AFP) — Yemen on Monday issued an urgent appeal for international help to fight a plague of locusts. "We need assistance" quickly from international organisations and friendly countries, said Mohammad Yahya Al Qashm, an Agriculture Ministry official heading the fight. Locusts were swarming over an area of some 2,000 square kilometres in the eastern provinces of Maareb and Shabwa. He said his country lacked the equipment to fight the plague, particularly in remote desert areas where helicopters were needed. Locusts are still thriving in Yemen despite eradication campaigns by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and U.S. Aid. The FAO on Friday warned that the Horn of Africa, which lies across the Gulf of Aden from Yemen, faced an invasion of locusts.

### Indian minister pays first visit to Israel

TEL AVIV (AFP) — Indian Tourism Minister Kaur Sukhban arrived here Monday on the first visit by a member of the new Delhi government since diplomatic relations were established last year. "We want to expand our relations with each other, and we consider that tourism is the first and best way to establish a contact with people," she said. "That is one of the reasons that I am the first one to be here." Israeli Tourism Minister Uzi Baram said there was a big potential for tourist trade between the countries. The ministers discussed opening direct air links between Tel Aviv and New Delhi during talks Monday. Ms. Sukhban is on a one-week visit.

### Record number of candidates for Moroccan poll

RABAT (R) — A record 2,042 candidates will contest Morocco's June 25 general election, the Interior Ministry said Monday. Five centrist parties who had an absolute majority in the outgoing chamber of representatives are fielding 1,072 candidates for the 222 seats at stake. Six opposition parties, some of which have expressed reservations about arrangements for the poll, make up the balance with 167 independents. There were 1,333 candidates in the last election in 1984. King Hassan, having introduced measures to ensure a "credible democracy," has promised the election will be "fair, honest and transparent." But the four main opposition parties have protested against the candidacy of independents and some members of the government formed by the king last August to organise the poll. They said the king had once spoken of candidates needing "a political ticket" and had given assurances that members of the government would remain neutral. The main opposition parties, the old-guard Nationalist Istiqlal Party and the Socialist Union of People's Forces (USFP), said five cabinet ministers had joined the race and were "using their influence and administrations to get elected." One party has announced that it will boycott the election. The avant-garde Democratic Socialist Party, a USFP splinter group, said there were not enough guarantees of a fair poll.

### Executed spy was Egyptian lawyer in Austria

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian executed for spying Sunday was a lawyer who handed over military secrets to a non-Arab foreign power while he was living in Austria in 1990 and 1991, Cairo newspapers reported Monday. The reports did not name the foreign power but a source at the military prosecutor's office said it was Israel. The Israeli embassy said it had no information on the case. Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty in 1979 after fighting wars in 1948, 1956, and 1973. The newspapers said Mohammad Abdul Salam Ali Al Sahid was condemned to death by a military court in Cairo in May 1992 on charges of "spying for a foreign power in a manner which damaged Egypt's military position," receiving payments from a foreign power, inciting others to spy, and cooperating with an unnamed "employee" to forge documents. They said the verdict was confirmed in December 1992. No appeal is allowed from military courts but defendants may ask for their cases to be reviewed to check legal procedures.

### Rebel rockets kill family of 6 in Turkey

DIYARBAKIR (R) — A Kurdish rebel rocket attack has killed a family of four children and their parents in south eastern Turkey, officials said Monday. The family, killed on Sunday night in a rocket attack on Yaylacik village in Mardin province, were among 25 people killed in rebel-related violence in the south and east. Officials said the dead included seven soldiers and 12 Kurdistan Labour Party (PKK) rebels. In one incident, a Sunday rocket attack killed six patrolling troops in Gorumlu village near Silopi town. Turkish troops killed 11 PKK members in two other Sunday clashes.

### Kurd rebel welcomes German attacks on Turks

BONN (R) — A militant Kurdish leader interviewed by a German news magazine has welcomed racist attacks on Turkish immigrants in Germany. The Monday issue of the weekly Focus quoted Abdullah Ocalan as saying four Germans were training with his rebel Kurdistan Labour Party (PKK) as fighters for their guerrilla war for independence from Turkey. "I welcome the actions of xenophobic Germans against Turks. I do not think it is good the Turks can move around with complete freedom in Germany," Mr. Ocalan said. "I think this reaction by the German people is normal," the general secretary of the PKK said.

### Chad, Libya take dispute to World Court

THE HAGUE (AFP) — The World Court opened hearings Monday into a 21-year territorial dispute between Chad and Libya which has often led to fighting in the past. The dispute concerns the remote Aouzou Strip, a 114,000 square kilometre stretch of desert Libya annexed it in 1972, basing its claim on a 1935 colonial era treaty between France and Italy, the then colonial power in Libya. In mid-1989, in a surprise agreement, the two neighbours gave themselves a year to try to reach a peaceful settlement by themselves, or else bring the matter before the International Court of Justice here. Court officials said lawyers for the two sides would take about three to four weeks to set out their cases. Chadian Minister Mahamat Ali Adoum. It was the first time a head of state had attended the U.N. tribunal, officials said.

## U.N. team warns Iraq over cameras

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — A U.N. weapons inspector Monday described as "very serious" Iraq's foot-dragging over the installation of surveillance cameras at two ballistic missile plants.

A four-man team of ballistics experts headed by Russian Nikita Smidovich has postponed its departure from Iraq until the authorities allow them to install the cameras in the plants at Yawm Al Azim and Rafiah near Baghdad.

The inspectors will use the cameras as part of U.N. efforts to prevent Iraq resuming its missile programme.

"Unfortunately, we haven't heard anything from the Iraqi side today concerning the installation of these cameras," Mr. Smidovich said.

"Continuous delay in this matter is a very serious business."

The team arrived on June 4 but postponed its departure Friday because Iraq had still not allowed them to set up the cameras.

Mr. Smidovich said he expected "some reaction from the

Security Council and I think Iraq should realise that it is a very serious matter."

He added that post-Gulf war Security Council resolutions on disarming Iraq "do not provide for such a delay" and Iraq is "under mandate to immediately accept the installation."

He hoped that Iraq would give a "positive response" very soon. The cameras would be the responsibility of a U.N. team which is permanently based in Iraq, he added.

The United Nations ordered the destruction of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction after Iraqi occupation forces were ejected from Kuwait in the Gulf war of January-February 1991.

Iraq is not allowed to have missiles with a range of more than 150 kilometres.

Iraq has asked the U.N. to delay the camera installation, saying it wants an overall discussion of weapons control and the two cameras would be one of the topics discussed.

Mr. Smidovich, a veteran U.N. inspector, told reporters: "The installation of the cameras is an inspection activity and should, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council, proceed immediately."

More U.N. guards leave

The United Nations has pulled 43 more guards out of Kurdish northern Iraq due to a cash crunch, a U.N. source said Sunday.

The contingent is the second to leave Iraq since May because of a U.N. funding crisis threatening the guards' deployment and an emergency relief programme.

"A guards contingent of 43 men left the Kurdish north and is now in Baghdad on their way home because of lack of funds," the source said.

The U.N. flew 50 of its guards out of Iraq last month. A total of 143 guards are still in Iraq, mostly in Kurdish areas in the north. The U.N. sent guards to Iraq after the 1991 Gulf war to look after U.N. offices and relief convoys.

## Tehran Times says voters warned Rafsanjani

TEHRAN (AFP) — The surprise support for an Islamic conservative in the Iranian election serves as a warning for President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani to stem corruption and inefficiency in his government, the semi-official Tehran Times said Monday.

The strong runner-up, Islamic conservative and former Labour Minister Ahmad Tavakoli, won 24 per cent (four million votes) in Friday's election and even beat Mr. Rafsanjani in the northwestern province of Iranian Kurdistan.

"What attracted... the voters to Tavakoli was his strong criticism of the financial corruption and the inefficiency of the present bureaucracy," the English-language Tehran Times said.

"This could indeed be a warning for the future government of President Rafsanjani," it said. "The success of Ahmad Tavakoli in the runner-up position was totally unexpected."

Salam newspaper, which opposes Mr. Rafsanjani's market reform programme and open-door policies, accused the president's camp of conducting a one-sided campaign.

"The restrictions placed on his rivals, including censorship of their speeches and high publicity for the president, were examples of the one-sided election campaign," the daily said.

Salam charged the "biased campaign" had caused the sharp fall in turnout since the last presidential election of July 1989. It also questioned the official electorate figure of 29 million, putting it instead at 23 million.

Rebel said held

Iran's police chief said Monday a member of the country's outlawed opposition group has been arrested in Tehran after spreading rumours that students were being kidnapped, causing panic among parents.

General Reza Seyfollahi said that the suspect had been "commissioned" by the Iraq-based Mujahadeen-e-Khalq "to spread panic and terror among the citizens" ahead of presidential elections Friday.

Mr. Seyfollahi said the man admitted he propagated rumours "in such public places as buses, cinemas and parks and through anonymous telephone calls to the families of students and school principals." He did not say when the arrest was made, nor did he give the suspect's name.

## Kuwait keeps eye on rowdy youth

By William Maclean  
Reuters

KUWAIT — Car-crazed Kuwaiti youngsters try to block off a desert road and use it as a race track.

When police try to stop them, the young men draw guns and open fire. No one is hit, but two policemen are injured when their car overturns chasing the thrill-seekers.

Such incidents, and angry parliamentary complaints about misbehaviour by the young, have made Kuwaitis ask whether more should be done to shore up the stability of a traditional Muslim society still recovering from the trauma of Iraqi occupation.

Kuwaitis and foreign residents agree the amount of youthful misbehaviour appears minor compared to Western societies. The shooting incident, which happened in April, was an exception.

But some say there should be more recreational facilities in a small country with few parks or sports grounds and where parts of the desert are still infested with Gulf war mines.

"The youths are filled with energy, but they have no place to go," clinical psychologist Buthaina Maqawi told Reuters.

"All over the world the youth behave like this — young people take fast cars and drive around. But Western ideas have come into Kuwait because it is an open society, while the parents are still very strict. So the children are confused."

Referring to guerrilla resistance to Iraqi occupation, she said: "During the occupation the young did something very good. But now they don't have a lot to occupy them."

Most nights, groups of affluent young Kuwaitis roar up and down the main Gulf shore road in fast cars and motorbikes on high-speed rides that have led to gruesome accidents.

Newspapers also complain of an increase in drug taking and crimes such as theft and rape — deeply unsettling trends in what remains an extremely orderly, family-based society.

Many blame misbehaviour on Iraq's 1990 invasion, saying the occupation disrupted the young people's values and brought alien influences through Western military and technical involvement in the 1991 liberation.

Dr. Maqawi says the young-

ger children she treats still display hyperactive, depressive or aggressive behaviour because of stress during the occupation.

The deputy chairman of the appeal court, Ahmad Sultan Bou Taib, said crimes like rape, theft and kidnapping existed before the invasion but are more widespread now.

Al Qabas newspaper quoted him as condemning the widespread possession of assault rifles. Kuwaitis took the guns from Iraqis fleeing at the end of their occupation. Many have yet to be handed in despite government appeals.

Others say the occupation may have strengthened family solidarity and national pride.

"This is the first time that Kuwaitis have shed their blood. They found they had great strength and wisdom in the middle of a crisis," said psychologist Charles Figley of Florida State University at Tallahassee.

Kuwait University sociology professor Abdul Wahab Mohammad Al Znfiri was quoted by newspapers as saying Kuwait lacked social institutions that could direct energies of the young.

"Kuwait youth do not know how to use their time, because of social conditioning, and this inevitably leads to the spread of diwanis (evening receptions), rented apartments for special purposes and roaming the streets in cars," he said.

Psychiatric consultant Marwan Suleiman Al Mutawa said a rise in "moral deviance," a reference to extramarital sex, could be explained by the high payment a groom is expected to make to his bride's family.

The Social and Labour Affairs Ministry said over 2,860 juveniles, 80 per cent of them Kuwaitis, broke the law in 1992. About a third were traffic violations, but five cases involved murder and 93 involved "crimes of immorality" such as rape.

The opposition-dominated assembly has proposed a draft law imposing a mandatory death sentence for drug trafficking. Member of Parliament Ahmad Bager said narcotics use had increased sharply among the young.

Information Minister Sheikh Saud Nasser Al Saud Al Sahah told Reuters in a recent interview he did not think incidents of rowdy behaviour by the young had damaged family life, although the government was keeping an eye on the trend.

"I think Kuwaiti society is even stronger than before," he said.

## EXCELLENT JOB OPPORTUNITY BIOMEDICAL ENGINEER

A leading diversified company is seeking a biomedical engineer with strong background in sales and marketing of medical products.

Minimum qualifications:

Qualified applicants are:

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2. Self-motivated with good communication skills.
3. Track record of minimum 5 years of experience in sales/marketing of medical products.
4. Fluency in English and Arabic with strong written skills.
5. Computer skills are a must.

Qualified applicants should send detailed resumes in English or Arabic along with a recent photo quoting this ad to:

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All applications will be handled with strict confidentiality.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDER

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 77111-19	
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:30	Omniscience
18:30	Magey
19:00	News in French
19:15	Ushatua
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Beats About
21:10	Fable Ararat
22:00	News in English
22:30	Feature Film: "Save The Tiger"
PRAYER TIMES	
03:50	Fajr
06:25	Sunrise
12:36	Dhuha
16:16	Asr
19:47	Maghreb
21:22	Isha
CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swellish, Tel. 810740	
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632783	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 634590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terrence Church Tel. 623666	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 630851, Tel. 628543	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751	
Armenian International Church Tel. 625526	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 824328	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 823824, 654922	
Church of the Nazarene Tel. 675691	
Church of the Redeemer Tel. 638526	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
Temperatures will be around its annual average, winds will be north-westerly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba winds will be northerly and seas calm.	
Min./Max. temp.	
Amman	17 / 31
Aqaba	33 / 36
Deir	16 / 36
Jordan Valley	19 / 35
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 32, Aqaba 38. Humidity readings: Amman 27 per cent, Aqaba 11 per cent.	

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

#### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:	
Dr. Ibrahim Abu Thayab	748848
Dr. Khalid Mohammed Khalil	790200
Dr. Basim Kharabich	796200
Dr. Moushi Mazharich	820425
Firas pharmacy	661912
Fordons pharmacy	778336
Al Aqsa pharmacy	637059
Najrah pharmacy	623672
Al Salam pharmacy	636730
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shomani pharmacy	637660
Najrah pharmacy	623672
Najrah pharmacy	661732
IBED:	
Dr. Mohammad Al Heila	(-)
Akshid pharmacy	(-)
ZARQA:	
Dr. Khalid Abu Hussein	(-)

### EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre	637111
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Emergency	199
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	771121
Highway Police	843402
Traffic Police	896390
Public Security Department	63021
Hotel Complaints	605800
Price Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	
Complaints	897467
Amman Municipality	
Complaints	787111
Telephone Information	
(Directory assistance)	121
Overseas Calls	010230

### HOSPITALS

AMMAN:	
Hussein Medical Centre	81381322
Khalid Maternity, J. Amn.	642816
Akshid Maternity, J. Amn.	642412
Jabal Amman Maternity	642362
Madha, J. Amman	636140
Palestine Hospital	641714
Shomani Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845845
Al-Mushtaq Hospital	6672279
The Islamic, Amman	66612737
Al-Ahli, Amman	641646
Italian, Al-Mahajra	7771023
Central Amman Telephone	
Repair	623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs	661101
Jordan Television	773111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680100
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
Electric Power	
Company	634381
RJ Flight Information	06-33200
Oceania Air Int. Airport	06-33200

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

Army, Marka .....	091611/115
Queen Alia Hospital .....	686103
Quana Hospital .....	074155
ZARQA:	
Zarqa Govt. Hospital .....	(09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital .....	(09)900560
Ben Ali Hospital .....	(09)986233
Al Hilma Modern Hospital .....	(09)979932
JORD:	
Piscina Baam Hospital .....	(02)475555
Great Catholic Hospital .....	(02)272725
Ben Ali Nephro Hospital .....	(02)247100
AQA:	
Piscina Haya Hospital .....	(03)314111

↑

**FOR THE TRAVELLER**

**QUEEN ALIA**

**INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

*This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)330005, where it*





**WEDDING ANNIVERSARY:** Today marks the 15th wedding anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor. The King and the Queen, who were married in 1978, have four children: Their Royal Highnesses Prince Hamzah born in 1980, Prince Hashem born in 1981, Princess Eiman born in 1983 and Princess Ranya born in 1986.

## Professors to draft course on 'Jerusalem studies'

By Sausan Ghosheh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Professors representing Jordanian and Palestinian universities concurred Saturday that a "Jerusalem studies" course should become a requirement at institutions of higher education in both countries, partly as a response to Israel's claim over the holy city.

In a meeting held at the Jerusalem Open University, Kamel Al Assali, member of the Jerusalem Day Committee, said Arab countries have not given Jerusalem the attention it deserves; more studies and research need to be conducted on the history, society, culture, architecture, literature, economy and politics of the city.

"Jerusalem, more than any other city, he added, needs to be studied because it is a 'religious centre'. It is the only city that is significant to all three monotheistic religions.

An academic committee was formed from the attendees at Saturday's meeting to conduct a survey of the current teachings about Jerusalem at different universities and to formulate a course description for "Jerusalem studies" which they hope will be approved by their respective universities.

The professors are also looking forward to the inclusion of courses about Jerusalem in different university departments, such as the history, sociology, architecture and political science departments.

## U.N. to return 20,000 compensation applications

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Nations Committee on Compensation for those who sustained losses from the Gulf crisis has returned 20,000 applications to Jordan for technical errors.

The announcement was made during a special seminar held by the society grouping representatives of Jordanian people who suffered losses in the crisis that followed the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990.

Yahya Otaibi, president of the society, said the Jordanian government has now reached an understanding with the U.N. committee to return the applications to the United Nations.

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

### Regent visits army chief

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Faisal Ben Al Hussein, the Regent, Monday visited the general headquarters of the Armed Forces where he met with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Lieutenant-General Abdul Hafez Mirai Al Kaabneh. Prince Faisal was accompanied on the visit by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ben Zeid.

### Sheep for export to be tested

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Kamal Monday decided that female sheep exported abroad should undergo laboratory tests to ensure that they are free of communicable diseases. Results of the tests should be enclosed with other papers given to sheep exporters, provided that the exporters pay for the costs of the tests.

Also Monday, Dr. Kamal met with the president and members of the board of the Jordan Veterinarian Association and discussed with them scopes of cooperation between the ministry and the association.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

- ★ Exhibition of paintings by artists Nawal Abdullah Kattan and Dodi Tabbas at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ Exhibition of Japanese paintings and photos at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Paintings by Salem Al Dabbagh, Himat Ali and Karim Raseen at the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation Gallery.

Effective 01 JULY, 1993 all ALITALIA flights From Amman will operate			
NON - STOP			
AMMAN - ROMA :			
	Departure	Arrival	
Wednesday A 300	07.05	10.30	
Friday M 80	11.30	14.55	
Saturday A 300	15.35	19.00	
AMMAN - DUBAI:			
	Departure	Arrival	
Tuesday A 300	17.45	21.40	
(All Local Time)			
ALITALIA Ticketing / Reservation Office : Jabal Al Hussien - Karim Center bldg. Tel : 625203 / 636038 Amman .			

## Officials claim headway made in stemming smuggling

By John Halaby  
The Associated Press

AMMAN — Jordanian customs authorities, in concert with neighboring countries, have made significant headway in combating smuggling of foreign cigarettes, electronic equipment and automobile spare parts, officials said Monday.

Mohammad Abdul Mohsen, head of anti-smuggling operations at the Ministry of Finance and Customs, said inspection measures at the Kingdom's borders with Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia were increased.

He said all incoming travellers and vehicles were subject to stringent checks.

"Over the last few weeks, we have really managed to set up an effective mechanism against smuggling," Mr. Mohsen told the

Associated Press.

Jordan already had reported success in checking smuggling of arms from Iraq following the Gulf war over Kuwait in 1991, when Baghdad dismantled more than half of its 1 million-strong popular army, a reserve force.

Light weapons that were in the possession of popular army members flooded Jordan immediately after the war, but a government crackdown and stricter licensing since January have largely contained the problem, security sources said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Gold smuggling from Iraq was another problem, but sources described as a onetime operation a 10-day smuggling of 590 pounds of Iraqi gold worth \$3 million in April.

The bullion, carried by Iraqi merchants and sold to private

Jordanian dealers, cleared the Iraqi borders under a special permission by the Presidential Palace in Baghdad, according to the source.

The proceeds went to replenish the dwindling cash reserves of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's government.

Jordan, which was once accused of busting the international sanctions against Iraq, now closely monitors the flow of goods into its eastern neighbour and permits only shipments approved by the United Nations.

The sanctions were imposed following Iraq's August 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

Smuggling of Lebanese-origin drugs through Syria and Jordan to the Gulf states has also mostly dried up after the Damascus government, coming under intense U.S. pressure, imposed tighter

controls on its border with Lebanon and destroyed large poppy fields in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, security sources said.

Market sources said Jordan's stepped-up drive to check contraband merchandise had led to acute shortages of foreign-made cigarettes in Jordan and boosted the prices of smuggled video and audio recorders and television sets, which used to be sold at around 70 to 80 per cent of the market prices.

The government, which levies almost 300 per cent customs duties on imported cigarettes and electronic goods, estimates that it loses more than \$50 million in revenues every year because of smuggling.

Mr. Mohsen, the anti-smuggling head, noted that the drive would not have been successful without parallel measures

on the other sides of Jordan's long desert borders with Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

He said the number of border patrols equipped with "some of the most advanced communication equipment and vehicles" was increased. Four-man mobile and foot patrols were supported from the air by helicopters, he added.

Mr. Mohsen said customs inspectors seized more than 35,000 cartons of foreign cigarettes with a street value of half a million dinars in the last few weeks, 30,000 of them in one operation alone near the Syrian-Jordanian border.

"We also intercepted a significant quantity of automobile spare parts," which bring in lucrative profits in the Jordanian market, he said.

Tankers ferrying Iraqi oil to Jordan were also found to be

carrying smuggled cigarettes and the authorities at the Iraqi-Jordanian border at Tbilisi in the northeast of the Kingdom now "inspect every vehicle from top to bottom" before allowing them in, he said.

Mr. Mohsen attributed part of the success of his department's drive to cooperation from Syria, which is waging a campaign of its own to stamp out smuggling from Lebanon.

The Lebanese government of Prime Minister Rafik Hariri, who took power last year, has eliminated at least nine militia-run ports that had sprung up during 15 years of civil war.

Syria, which maintains up to 30,000 soldiers in Lebanon under a 1976 Arab League mandate, is trying to control smuggling from its neighbour.

## Ministry, U.N. offices plan for 1995 women's conference in Peking

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's participation in world conferences on women came under discussion here Monday by Social Development Minister Mohammad Al Sqour and representatives of two United Nations regional offices based in Amman.

An international conference on women has been slated for 1995 in Peking and a preparatory meeting for that event is scheduled to be held in Cairo in December this year.

The minister discussed Jordanian women's participation in the two parleys at a meeting with the representatives of the Economic

and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Also discussed was the prospect of designing programmes to train women from countries in the region to help promote agricultural activities.

Dr. Sqour suggested that such training can take place at the Amman-based Regional Centre for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development.

Noting that development, economic and political issues were inter-related, the minister said women should be given their full

role in comprehensive development, which in turn can contribute to ending backwardness, unemployment and poverty.

Later Dr. Sqour chaired a meeting in his office for directors of social development departments in various governorates and urged them to adopt decentralised systems and cut on routine activities which tend to obstruct services.

He said plans are being made to upgrade the skills of employees at the ministry and in the governorates on following up and supervising the implementation of ministry projects.

## Arab lawyers stage strike to protest U.N. sanctions on Iraq, Libya

AMMAN (Petra) — In implementation of a decision taken last month by the Arab Lawyers Union, Jordanian lawyers took part in a total work strike Monday in protest against the continued U.N. sanctions imposed in Iraq and Libya.

The strike was also in a show of protest against the undeclared siege imposed on the port of Aqaba and the Jordanian people, according to Kamal Nasser, the bar association president.

Dr. Nasser said the Arab lawyers took the decision during their general conference held in Casablanca in May.

The general strike was observed by all Arab lawyers' associations which are members of the Arab Lawyers Union, said Dr. Nasser.

He said court functions in Jordan were completely paralysed, adding that an estimated half a million lawyers in the Arab World were expected to observe the strike since no delegation to the Casablanca meeting objected to the decision, including the Kuwaiti delegation.

The strike is to back our call for the immediate lifting of the embargo against the people of Iraq, Jordan and Libya, he said.

Dr. Nasser told the Jordan Times that the Arab Lawyers Union is currently involved in efforts to restore solidarity among the Arab countries, noting that in his capacity as chairman of the union's Freedom Committee, he was proposing dispatching missions to various Arab states to discuss the issue.

Furthermore, he said, a team of lawyers will go to Kuwait to secure the release of the detained Jordanians and Palestinians and those recently sentenced to death for allegedly helping Iraq invade Kuwait in 1990.

## Pakistani foundation calls for help for Central Asia's Islamic Republics

AMMAN (Petra) — The director of the Foundation for Research in Peace and National Development in Pakistan, Mirza Islam Beg, Monday called on Islamic nations to extend meaningful help to Islamic republics of Central Asia.

In a lecture at the Royal War College General Beg said that in the wake of the collapse of the Soviet empire, these republics have found themselves living in difficult economic and political situations which will continue unless external help is forthcoming.

External forces are striving to

keep Afghanistan in turmoil and separating the Islamic republics from the rest of the Islamic world, added Gen. Beg, a former chief of staff of the Pakistani Armed Forces.

Referring to what he said were attempts by Turkey and Iran to spread their influence in the Islamic republics of Central Asia, Gen. Beg said Western powers are making such attempts difficult by keeping the Islamic republics in an unstable economic situation.

Gen. Beg, who has been visiting Jordan as guest of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, earlier visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and signed a memorandum of understanding with its president, Hani Al Mulki.

The memorandum paves the way for the RSS and the Pakistani foundation to cooperate in regional development efforts, research work and the exchange of publications.

Gen. Beg later left Amman for Norway to participate in an international seminar.

## Jordan to host 250 Bosnians

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan announced Monday that it is to host 250 Bosnians who will be staying temporarily in the country in view of the on-going strife in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The announcement was made by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, who is also executive president of the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation (JHCO) which is to arrange for the Bosnians' stay in the Kingdom.

In implementation of instructions from His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, chairman of the organisation's board of trustees, the Kingdom will host Bosnian families.

Arrangements for their arrival are underway.

Most are sick and injured, said Dr. Abbadi.

The Bosnian families will be accorded full accommodation and offered free medical treatment and education for their children

who will receive special training in the Arabic language and Islamic culture, the minister said.

Dr. Abbadi was speaking after a meeting attended by representatives of voluntary and charitable organisations in Jordan, during which discussion focused on receiving and caring for the Bosnian guests.

Announcing that the first group of the families will arrive here on Friday, Dr. Abbadi said that arrangements have been made with Royal Jordanian (RJ) to airlift the families in two groups.

A special government team is to travel to Bosnia to conclude an agreement with the Bosnian government for these families' temporary stay in Jordan until conditions have improved in their country, the minister added.

He said, a plan has been drawn up for receiving the sick and injured in Jordanian hospitals.

The JHCO has also made arrangements with the Ministry

of Education to assign one of its newly-built schools at Um Tineh near Al Bashir Hospital in Ashrafieh to serve as temporary living space for the Bosnian families.

The school will be specially fitted and furnished and will also be adjoining special facilities for the families' social activities, according to Dr. Abbadi.

A special medical team, he said, has been formed to supervise health services for the group.

Dr. Abbadi said that arrangements have also been made with concerned departments to provide education for the children.

Referring to funding, Dr. Abbadi said this will largely depend on local financial and in-kind contributions.

The minister urged the public to extend help in this humanitarian project noting that the JHCO has set up special telephone numbers for those wishing to obtain more information.

The numbers are: 618130 and 618131

## Results of RSS study to save foundries \$3.5 m

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Monday announced that its researchers have finalised a three-year study which could save the country's foundries at least \$3.5 million annually.

The study, conducted by the RSS Mechanical Design and Technical Centre and financed by the International Development Research Centre of Canada, resulted in improved methods of utilising Jordanian sand for metal-casting operations, mainly for the manufacture of casting moulds, according to RSS Vice-President Saeed Aloush.

Dr. Aloush made the announcement at the opening of a three-day workshop on foundries work and the utilisation of Jordanian sand.

The study resulted in new methods that would reduce "casting rejects" from 15 to three per cent at the 60 Jordanian foundries, saving the country some \$3.5 million annually, he said.

Calling on these foundries to depend more on local sand for their casting works, Dr. Aloush expressed hope that Jordan would soon become self-sufficient in this product.

Along with Jordanian specialists and representatives of the industrial sectors, delegates from Sudan, Egypt and Kenya are taking part in the meeting.

## Soap industry seeks new technologies

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Union for Food Industries (AUFI) Monday opened a four-day conference designed to identify new technologies in the soap, detergents and cosmetics industry and at the same time exchange ideas for more reliance on local resources.

The conference, a cooperative effort of the AUFI, the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Amman Chamber of Industry, will study the future prospects of the detergents industry in the Arab World, product quality control, and new trends in packaging soap and detergents.

It is attended by delegates from Arab and foreign countries.

Addressing the opening ses-

sion, Industry and Trade Minister Bassam Al Saket said the industry was developed in Jordan in the early 1950s, adding that there is no doubt that the transfer of modern technology to Jordan has further advanced this industry.

AUFI Secretary-General Fahad Jaber noted that the production of soap and detergents in the Arab World has been on the increase, with the annual production of soap in Arab countries now standing at nearly 750,000 tonnes.

Following the opening session, Dr. Saket opened a three-day exhibition displaying soap and detergent products from 400 Arab and foreign firms.

**TENDER'S NOTICE**

The Directorate of Projects Services/Ministry of Education announces the tendering of the following tender as a part of the Education Sector Investment Project No. (JO-P8) financed by the government of Japan.

Tender's No.	Title	Fees JD
5/93	Computer Equipment	JD 300

Interested bidders are invited to collect tender's documents from Procurement Division of the Directorate of Projects Services/Ministry of Education, starting June 12, 1993, against the payment of the above fees.

Closing date will be 10:00 a.m., July 12, 1993.

**Head of Special Tenders Committee**

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Qualified applicants are:

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2. Self-motivated with good communication skills.
3. Track record of minimum 2-3 years of experience in sales/marketing of medical dental products.
4. Fluency in English and Arabic with strong written skills.
5. Computer skills are a must.

Qualified applicants should send detailed resumes in English or Arabic along with a recent photo quoting this ad to:

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...is, exactly ...but we  
are afraid the border is being  
pushed to here."



## Uganda's dream coffee variety BLESSING OR NIGHTMARE?

By Meg Massie

Reuter

KAWANDA, Uganda — Fat red coffee berries hang in profusion from the trees at Uganda's Kawanda research station.

In years gone by they would have seemed the answer to a farmer's dream — a coffee variety that produces four times the yield of ordinary robusta trees. But with world coffee prices setting record lows because of a huge world glut, it is a troubled dream.

Clonal robusta, as the variety is called, can quadruple the yield of regular robusta and has been sizes more in keeping with the larger Arabica type which produces mild, costly coffee.

Clonal robusta is Uganda's most refined type of robusta — the lesser quality beans used to make instant coffee.

It is derived from clones of eight different indigenous robusta trees chosen after a process of plant selection begun in 1916 long before Uganda became independent.

Researchers settled on the eight clones in the early 1970s but subsequent years of unrest and neglect during Idi Amin's wayward rule interrupted the improvement work on coffee in Uganda — the second largest coffee producer in Africa.

In many other robusta-growing countries, such as Africa's top producer Ivory Coast, farmers have been enjoying higher yields from clonal varieties developed more than 20 years ago.

But in Uganda, clonal cuttings originating at Kawanda and dispersed through 18 nurseries have only come on the market over the past two years.

Clonal robusta is central to a 16 million EC-funded project to revamp the agricultural sector which suffered along with everything else during years of turbulent rule and mismanagement under presidents Amin and Milton Obote, his successor.

After decades of neglect, the coffee sector is strewn with unproductive trees.

With clonal robusta, Uganda hopes to remain competitive in the aggressive open market which has governed coffee trading since the quota system fell apart in 1989.

A key aspect of the new variety is the speed at which it matures.

Farmers are more tempted to plant new clonal trees, which produce a first crop within about 18 months, rather than the ordinary robusta which matures up to four years after planting, coffee experts say.

Researchers at Kawanda, the country's main agricultural re-

search centre, say demand for clonal robusta far outstrips supply.

Farmers are tempted by the heavier beans of clonal robusta which fetch a better price in the market than regular robusta.

Clonal coffee beans can be double the size of the beans of traditional coffee.

An average mature robusta plant can bear about 5,000 cherries per season, while clonal robusta produces anywhere between 10-20,000 according to the quality of husbandry afforded the plant.

Clonal robusta is more resistant to coffee diseases including red blister disease — the most common scourge of Ugandan robusta.

But economists worry that the promotion of clonal robusta will continue the country's dependence on a single crop despite official policy to diversify the economy away from coffee.

When the International Coffee Agreement (ICA) collapsed in 1989, coffee accounted for more than 90 per cent of Uganda's export earnings.

The collapse led to a worldwide coffee glut which halved international coffee prices and slashed Uganda's coffee earnings from more than \$400 million in 1988 to \$101 million last year.

LHASA (R) — A deafening fusillade scares the scavenging toddlers and dogs off the rubbish skips, and a whiff of gunpowder mingles with the juniper smoke from ritual temple fires.

It isn't gunfire this time — though in Lhasa that would not be unusual — but a volley of Chinese firecrackers lit to mark the opening of yet another restaurant-cum-karaoke bar by businessmen from the place Tibetans call a foreign country.

The city of Buddhist shrines and monasteries is undergoing an "invasion" of majority Han Chinese migrants, armed not with Kalashnikovs but cash, liquor and cheap fashions.

Tibetans fear it will succeed in killing their culture and hopes of independence, where Maoist terror and martial law failed in the past.

China's economic transformation is helping suck newly rich entrepreneurs, cooks, hairdressers, shopkeepers and labourers to a city where the rewards, by the standards back home, can be as high as the altitude.

"I can sell goods here for twice the price that I get in Sichuan," said one newly-arrived trader. "Everyone has so much money to spend."

He means the mostly Han Chinese soldiers, police and other government employees paid big bonuses by Peking to work in Tibet. The rebellious Tibetan people they control say the benefits of the boom pass them by.

A demonstration by up to 2,000 Tibetans in late May began as a rally against inflation after prices of state-supplied fuel oil and other basic goods rose in the kind of economic reform being carried out all over China.

Tibetans said the price rises fell harder on them than on the Han Chinese migrants, cushioned by subsidies from state employers or just richer through their business success.

Marchers also demanded a halt to prostitution — mostly by Tibetan women for Han clients — and a ban on Chinese-run bars. By the time police crushed the protest with tear gas and arrests, it had turned into a rally for independence and the exiled Dalai Lama.

Tibetan market traders aban-

## China's boom spurs migration into Tibet

done their stalls in a sympathy protest for one week after the demonstration, but their "strike" had little effect. Rival traders, many of them Han Chinese, set up shop on the empty street corners.

"The Chinese are good at business, because all they think about is money. All Tibetans think about is religion," said one resident, adding the number of Tibetan-run shops in Lhasa was shrinking even as the total of private businesses increased.

Others said rising rents were forcing out native traders, who were usually replaced by Han or Muslim Hui people from north-west China.

One key to making money in the city is access to supplies of scarce goods, through the kind of contacts in China's interior 1,500 kilometres away which Tibetans lack.

The population figures supplied by Peking and exiled Tibetan groups vary wildly and are riddled with pitfalls.

Chinese officials told a visiting

European Community delegation that non-Tibetans made up a mere three per cent of the 2.25 million population, but that figure appears to leave out troops or the many Chinese without residence permits.

Pro-independence groups say Han Chinese outnumber Tibetans in Lhasa, and in the historic territory of Tibet, constituting a "cultural genocide". But they are usually referring to a region including areas of neighbouring provinces far more populous than the "Tibet autonomous region". Each side dismisses the other's figures as lies.

Whatever the true statistics, the numbers of Han Chinese are growing fast, and incoming businessmen have plenty of encouragement from the authorities.

"When I'm in Lhasa I stay in guest houses run by the people's armed police or the army," said Wang Qing, who makes so much selling liquor, cigarettes and motorbikes in Lhasa that he can afford to commute by the \$US 100

flight across the dramatic Tibetan mountains from Sichuan province four times a week.

"We Chinese don't look at Tibet like you westerners, we wouldn't come here on holiday. It's backward and uncomfortable. The only reason to be here is to make money."

At the other end of the economic scale is Zhang, forced by lack of work in his impoverished native village in Shaanxi, northwest China, to come to Lhasa to sell dough twists from a kiosk on the Chinese cycling to work.

"We have to fill our belly one way or another," he said. "I've nothing against Tibetans. I sell to anyone who can pay."

But many Tibetans can't. Lhasa now has an army of beggars, including the grotesquely crippled, children and old people, as ragged as any in Asia — the kind of destitution which China's Communist Party used to boast it had eliminated in the "new Tibet". Tourists must be hard-hearted or carry a lot of change.

To pro-independence activists, the poverty is proof of how disastrous Chinese rule has been, while to many Han Chinese it shows how much Tibet needs their help.

Although fading wall slogans urge locals to "build socialism and protect the motherland", little is left of welfare services in this, the poorest region of China.

The Tibet Youth daily accused Lhasa's main hospital of profiteering by charging the equivalent of more than a year's income for operations, after free treatment was abolished this year.

A decrepit former welfare centre for the disabled in the city centre is now occupied by a video parlour.

Tibetans insist the latest migration is a deliberate policy by Peking, pointing to huge government investment in Lhasa which sucks in casual labourers and service trades.

The city's suburbs are full of new construction, much of it housing for Han Chinese or office blocks for Chinese state firms. Many seem disproportionately large for Lhasa, which officially has 120,000 people.

"It's as if they're building for a city of half a million," said a frequent western visitor. Authorities earlier this year removed checkpoints on roads to neighbouring provinces which used to restrict free movement.

Further outside Lhasa are People's Liberation Army and armed police bases, and the headquarters of Tibet's reform-through-labour penal camps, that still give Lhasa the air of a garrison town.

Tibetans said a huge new military base was being built in an isolated area called Tolung Dechen between Lhasa and its airport, housing command units relocated from Sichuan province.

Pro-independence activists point to the experience of China's "autonomous regions" of Xinjiang, where Muslim Turkic peoples are now outnumbered by Han Chinese, and of Inner Mongolia, where Han Chinese are the vast majority.

"Even if one day an enlightened Chinese government offers Tibet more independence, the Chinese living here will resist it," said one westerner with close contacts to exiled Tibetan groups. "They won't want to be ruled by Tibetans. They will be like the Serbs in Bosnia."



COFFEE BERRIES: In a world where coffee prices are at record low because of huge glut, trying to obtain high-yield varieties could be more a nightmare than a dream (File photo)



## Divorce in Israel?

### For women, it is a man's world

By Clyde Haberman

JERUSALEM — The details get obscure, but to cut through the thicket:

Miri Nahadar got married in Iran when she was only 15 and had two children. They are now 22 and 17. She emigrated to Israel with other Iranian Jews after the ayatollahs took power in 1979, found her husband unwilling to hang around for more than five minutes at a time and finally decided, 10 years ago, that she wanted nothing more from life than a divorce.

She might as well have asked for the moon.

Her husband said no. Because Israel has no civil marriage or divorce, the dispute went as required to the rabbinical courts, whose judges concluded that while he was an unworthy man who should give her what she asked for, they had no power to compel him to do so.

Desperate, Mrs. Nahadar agreed a few years ago to her husband's demand for \$12,000 to get his signature on a bill of divorce. In no time, he raised the price to \$25,000. Then he made it \$60,000, and she realised there would be no limit.

Now, at 39, working as a bank teller, she feels hopelessly trapped and, above all, angry at the

rabbi.

"They should force him to give me a divorce," she said. "He didn't buy me. I'm talking about my life. What right do they have to play with me like this?"

In a country where social issues become intertwined every day with religious imperatives, thousands of people, most of them women, are similarly unable to extricate themselves from unwanted marriages as the result of economic and theological realities. Their plight is serious enough to have caught the attention of the government, which seeks to provide some relief through proposed legislation.

The bill, generally welcomed by rabbis and applauded by women's groups, would impose civil penalties on spouses who fail to abide by divorce decrees within 30 days. The couple lose their passports, driver's licenses, credit cards and checking accounts — the idea being to disrupt normal life so much that they quickly get the point.

Under Jewish custom, a man mired in such circumstances may go off and live with another woman and, as long as she is unmarried, they may also have children, who would not be considered illegitimate. There's no such luck for wives, who are often afraid even to be seen with other

men as long as they are technically married and who know that children of those relationships would carry the stigma of illegitimacy for generations.

The Orthodox rabbis who control the rabbinical courts sympathise but insist that their hands are tied under Jewish law except in extraordinary cases that can be counted on a few fingers. According to the law, it is the man who gives the bill of divorce and the woman who receives it. In addition, both spouses must agree.

While that requirement was introduced centuries ago as a protection for women, to keep them from being summarily tossed aside by their husbands, it has boomeranged in extreme situations like that of Mrs. Nahadar.

Uri Regev, a Reform rabbi who heads the Israel Religious Action Centre in Jerusalem, says one solution would be permit civil divorces, or at least to end the orthodox monopoly. That is not likely to happen soon, though, certainly not in time for Mrs. Nahadar, who feels her biological clock ticking relentlessly away.

"This can drag on another 10 years," she said. "I won't need a divorce when I'm 50."

"I agree that is a bad case," said Rabbi Eliyahu Ben-Dahan, general director of the Rabbinical Courts of Israel. "But we can

only suggest that he give her a divorce. We cannot force him."

While women's groups support the government's bill, some say it lets the rabbinical courts off the hook. In their view, the problem is not Jewish tradition but modern Orthodox rabbis, who, they say, ignore possible solutions that fall outside the most narrow interpretation of the law.

Among the weapons at the rabbis' disposal are imprisonment and heavy fines for recalcitrant spouses. Maimonides, the great 12th-century rabbi and scholar, said that even flogging was acceptable, although Israeli law forbids it.

"It would be a terrific solution," said Sharon Shenbav, legal adviser to Naamat, a women's group.

If beatings are outlawed, Mrs. Shenbav argues, rabbis should at least send these husbands to jail. "I assure you that on the way to prison, most of them will give a divorce," she said.

Jail does not always work. Rejecting all offers of immediate freedom and rabbinical blessings, Yihya Avraham has preferred to stay behind bars for the last 30 years rather than divorce his wife, Ora, who left him four decades ago. He is now 80. She is 64 — New York Times.

## Prague taxis termed 'national shame'

By Bernd Debusmann

Reuter

PRAGUE — The taxi driver was furious. "You..." he spluttered, searching for a fitting term of contempt. "You, mister, you are nothing but a Bolshevik."

The target of his ire was a foreign passenger who had refused to pay 14 times the normal fare from the centre of Prague to a residential district less than 10 kilometres away.

"I can charge anything I like because we have a free market now," he said. "Bolsheviks like you want to return to the old days."

Before the 1989 "velvet revolution" which ended communist rule, the Czech capital had fewer than 2,000 taxis whose drivers, members of a state-run union, tended — by and large — to stick to the fare structure and guide-

lines laid down by the state.

Though foreigners were often overcharged, fear of falling foul of the authorities kept excesses within limits.

Now, more than 6,000 taxis ply the streets of the capital and most of the drivers appear to be followers of a raw, early form of capitalism that bloomed in the 19th century.

"Tourist traps on wheels," one newspaper called them.

The English-language Prague Post devoted a page to the trials and tribulations of taxi passengers, complete with anecdotes that made mere invective seem insignificant.

There was the case of a woman who was jabbed with a stun gun for objecting to an excessive fare. Another passenger had a pistol stuck in his face after complaining. One driver called his foreign fare a "whore" and drove her back to the place where she had

hailed him.

With taxi rip-offs becoming the stuff of legend, the head of one taxi guild — a post-communist tourist boom has spawned at least five — is pushing a lone campaign to convince the authorities that it is time to end the law of the jungle on Prague's streets.

According to Eduard Subert, head of the Czech Taxi Praha guild, unscrupulous cab drivers are inflicting "catastrophic damage to the reputation of Prague" and the Czech Republic, a country which relies on tourism as its main source of foreign revenue.

Last year, Mr. Subert sent a letter to foreign embassies which stressed that not all Prague cabbies cheat their fares and described the unscrupulous practices of many as "a national shame".

The Prague taxi fleet has since grown by several hundred but there is no sign that the free-for-

all on the roads is rolling towards more regulation.

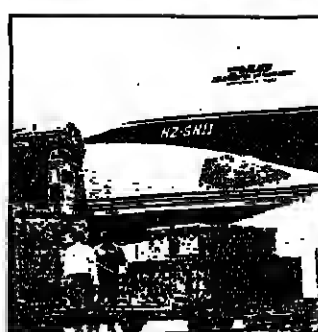
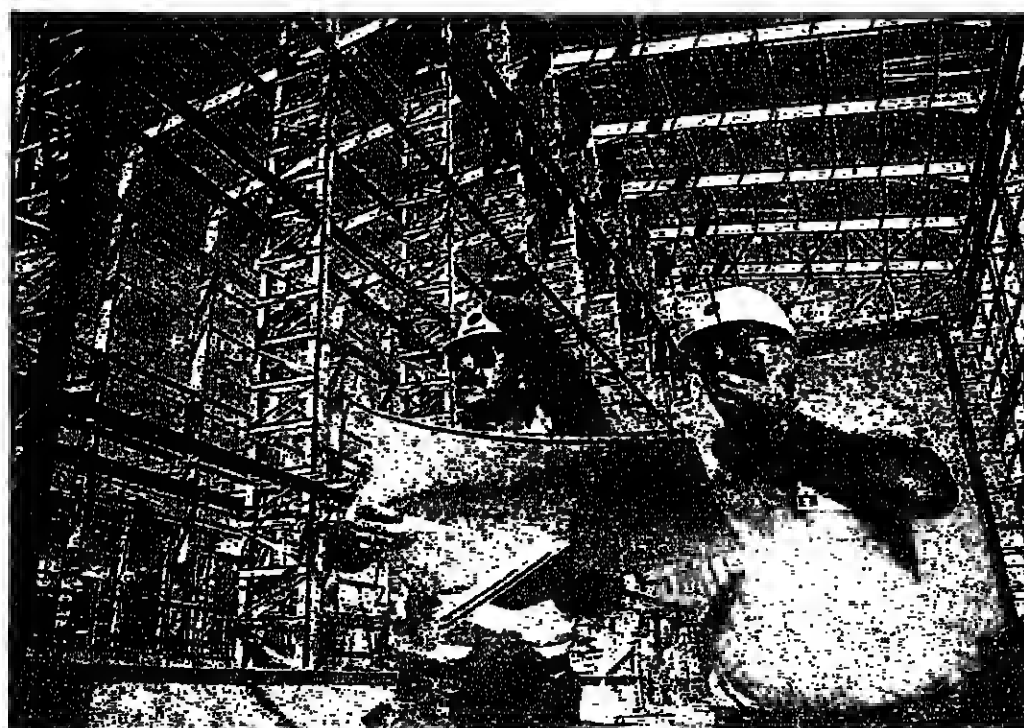
"Demands that city hall should take steps to regulate dishonest taxi drivers have met with disinterest," said the Czech newspaper Lidove Noviny. "The city remains silent about the deplorable taxi services and is doing nothing to improve it."

Some drivers admit they overcharge as a matter of routine but say they have no choice because the legal rate of 10 crowns (\$0.35) per kilometre does not cover costs.

"I have to rip off at least two tourists a day to make a living," Czech media quoted the boss of a drivers' group as saying.

City officials oppose an increase in the official fare, saying it would make taxi rides prohibitively expensive for the average Czech citizen who now earns about 5,000 crowns (\$175) a month.

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## Official gold reserves fall 320 tonnes

### ERM crisis boosts international bank lending

# Monetary storms are brewing, BIS hears

BASEL, Switzerland (AFP) — Storms will soon break on monetary policies around the world and European central banks should be ready to keep their exchange rates before speculation hits them, international bankers warned Monday.

The president of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) Bengt Dennis said that "given the current strain on the public finances of many countries... a particularly testing time lies ahead for monetary policy."

Mr. Dennis, who is the governor of the Bank of Sweden, told more than 80 central bank governors attending the general meeting of the BIS: "We must recognise that a new financial environment has emerged."

He said: "Policy makers will increasingly have to take market expectations into account in the formulation and execution of policies."

Nearly all of the countries in Europe had recently reported a sharp deterioration in their public finances.

Referring to the European monetary crisis which began in September, he said that capital was now highly mobile and that "monetary authorities must learn to operate in a financial environment which has narrowed their room for manoeuvre, an environment less tolerant of policy misjudgements."

The crisis in the European monetary system had shown that private traders could make the management of exchange rates much more difficult, Mr. Dennis said.

Sweden was one of the first

countries to be hit by turbulence last year and Mr. Dennis increased the Swedish overnight interest rate to 100 per cent in an unsuccessful campaign to defend the krona-ECU exchange rate, observers recalled.

Following deregulation of national capital markets and removal of exchange controls, currency trading had developed spectacularly, he said. Central banks now had difficulty in controlling huge flows of investment funds from one country to another.

Intervention arrangements were put to the test more quickly, he said. But there remained several arguments in favour of fixed exchange rates. "These arrangements can be particularly attractive as a way of enforcing monetary, and most important, fiscal discipline."

The first lesson to be drawn from the EMS crisis was that "when fundamentals are not consistent with the exchange rate commitment, credibility is fatally undermined."

But markets were capable of attacking a currency purely for speculative reasons even though the fundamental data was good, as had been the case against the French franc, Mr. Dennis said.

The director general of the BIS, Alexandre Lamfalussy, said that European monetary authorities should realign their currencies preventively if they wanted to avoid exchange rate changes being thrust upon them as had happened during the crisis.

Writing in the annual report of the BIS, which was published Monday, he said that "to avoid this, the authorities will have to

try to identify such situations and, if possible, agree on preemptive realignments."

A change in the art of a single currency could be better than a general change even if changes to several currencies was more acceptable politically.

But changes which were too big or too frequent could also destabilise overall exchange rate relationships even for countries benefiting from a fundamentally healthy economic situation.

"A possible solution to this would be to reinforce these countries' own exchange rate commitments and speed up their move towards monetary union."

But he noted that some countries in the European Community (EC) were opposed to this kind of solution.

"But the alternative is to continue with the present set of heterogeneous and potentially very unstable exchange rate arrangements, including the floating of two major currencies."

This was seen as a reference to sterling and the lira which were removed from the exchange rate mechanism (ERM) of the EMS during the crisis.

The BIS said the crisis last September in the EC currency grid helped boost otherwise sluggish international bank lending last year.

"The marginal two percentage point revival in the annual growth of the total international banking aggregates last year was solely due to the exceptional upsurge in the third quarter, when European exchange market tensions reached a climax," the BIS said in its 1992 annual report.

During the crisis in the EC's ERM large volumes of domestic currency funds were exported by banks in the countries of currencies under pressure and imported by banks in perceived safe-haven countries.

The ERM tension also sparked an explosion in the volume of derivatives trading as market participants sought protection from currency volatility by hedging their positions with derivative instruments, such as swaps, futures and options.

Total international bank lending grew \$155.8 billion compared with 1991's contraction of \$103.4 billion. Net of the double-counting resulting from interbank operations the volume of new credit managed by international banks reporting to the BIS grew \$195.0 billion compared with \$80 billion.

BIS reporting banks include banks in the Group of Ten countries, other West European countries, Hong Kong, Singapore and other offshore banking centres.

The BIS said ignoring flows resulting from the ERM crisis the fundamental factors that had caused a contraction in bank lending in 1991 persisted in 1992.

"The general economic weakness and, partly related to it, the downgrading of credit ratings, acted as a constraint on both

demand and supply in all sectors," the BIS said.

Heavy government borrowing and greater investor selectivity exacerbated the crowding out of non-prime borrowers.

Japanese banks continued to streamline their international operations with lending falling by \$127 billion in 1992 compared with a \$114 billion decline in 1991.

And, Nordic banks retreated from the market by an estimated 13 per cent in exchange rate adjusted terms due to funding difficulties and customers repayments of foreign currency loans.

Growth of bank credit to countries outside the BIS reporting area grew eight per cent in 1992, the largest rise in 10 years, with lending to the non-OPEC developing world buoyant.

The BIS also said that official gold reserves held by the industrialised and industrialising world fell 320 tonnes in 1992, the largest decline since 1979.

"Much of the decrease was the consequence of Belgium's sales of 202 tonnes in June 1992," the bank for central banks said in its 1992 annual report.

Belgium's gold holdings did not fall by the full 202 tonnes, however, as some gold from earlier swap operations was returned.

The BIS added that the second-largest decline in gold stocks was a 94-tonne drop in reserves in Canada, a major producer.

As a result of the settlement of forward sales in November of 400 tonnes by the Dutch central bank.

In 1991 gold stocks in the Western industrialised and industrialising world fell 70 tonnes.

The BIS estimated total gold production, excluding the former Soviet Union, China and a number of minor producers, grew 3.7 per cent to 1,840 tonnes from 1,775 tonnes in 1990. Output increased most in newer, lower cost mining regions as well as in South Africa and the United States.

South African production, the world's largest, rose to 614 tonnes in 1992 from 601 in 1991 due mainly to the depreciation of the rand versus the dollar. U.S. production rose to 322 tonnes from 294 in 1991.

Information on gold transactions in Russia and China was sketchy, the BIS said. The former Soviet Union supplied significant amounts of gold to Western markets despite output difficulties and a reported increase in official stocks.

China, however, absorbed more gold from Western markets than was supplied by the former Soviet Union. Chinese production continued to expand, but strong economic growth, worsening inflationary pressures and a lack of financial assets offering real positive returns bolstered demand for gold.

Gold bought for industrial and related uses, particularly jewellery, exceeded Western mine production by a wider margin in 1992 than in 1991, the BIS said, without giving any figures.

## Dollar hits new low against yen

TOKYO (AFP) — The dollar closed at a record low of 105.20 yen on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Monday, down by 1.12 yen from the previous trading day's finish of 106.32 yen.

The yen opened at 105.85 yen and moved between 105.20 yen and 105.85 yen here Monday.

The closing rate here was lower than 106.15 yen quoted in New York late Friday.

In an effort to prevent a further rise in the exchange value of the Japanese currency the Bank of Japan, the central bank, intervened in the foreign exchange market, dealers said.

The volume of dollars bought by the bank on the market was not immediately clear.

Investors sold dollars for yen on faded expectations of higher U.S. interest rates, market sources said.

The U.S. producer price index released Friday showed that inflationary pressure in the United States was weaker than expected, thereby dampening expectations of higher U.S. interest rates.

Market watchers speculated that the Japanese currency might advance above 105 yen to the dollar.

They cited Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States for the yen's possible further rise in the future.

The Japanese currency started to advance sharply in April following U.S. President Bill Clinton's remarks supporting a stronger yen to help slash the U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

Market sources said that the United States might increase pressure to push the yen higher as indicators showed that U.S. economic recovery was slower than expected.

A high yen weakens the com-

petitiveness of Japanese products overseas by increasing their prices.

Remarks by Seiroku Kajiyama, secretary general of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, contributed to the yen's appreciation, a news report said.

Japan should be "proud of a high yen," Mr. Kajiyama was quoted by Jiji Press as saying.

The ruling party leader apparently made the remarks from a long-range of view, Jiji said.

Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said Monday that the central bank would not cut its official discount rate to stem the yen's further advance.

The Bank of Japan will not use monetary policy just to cope with the high yen," the central bank governor said at a news conference.

Mr. Mieno said that there was no change to the Bank of Japan's earlier estimate that the Japanese economy would pick up in the second half of the current 1993 fiscal year ending next March.

"The prolonged economic downturn has stopped but there is clear sign of the economy picking up," the central bank chief said.

Economic Planning Agency Director General Hajime Funada said last week that the Japanese economy had bottomed out.

The yen's surge against the dollar will stop if the perception that it has an adverse effect on the U.S. economy takes firm root in the United States, a senior Japanese official was quoted as saying Monday.

"The yen's ascent is being driven largely by speculative factors," Yuji Tanahashi, vice minister of international trade and industry, was quoted by Kyodo News Service as saying at a news conference.

## Turkish stocks soar after Ciller victory

ISTANBUL (R) — The Istanbul stock exchange soared to a new record high Monday after Tansu Ciller was asked to form a new government as Turkey's first woman premier.

The 75-share market index closed at a provisional 9,760.67, 10.47 per cent higher than Friday's record close of 8,835.51.

"The market has exploded. General optimism pervades. We are very hopeful," stockbroker Murat Kuran said.

Ms. Ciller has vowed to speed up privatisation of Turkey's unwieldy public sector which drains the budget and helps fuel inflation running at 65 per cent year-on-year in May.

"A smaller but more powerful state" has become one of the favourite slogans of Ms. Ciller, an admirer and friend of former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Her critics say she failed to curb inflation or bring down state deficits during the past 19 months when she has served as minister

in charge of the economy in a government led by Suleyman Demirel, who quit last month to become president.

"Brokers predicted that the stock exchange rally would continue through the week, up to possible index level of 12,000. Two-thirds of traded shares hit the upper 10 per cent ceiling for a single day's fluctuation in frantic buying."

President Demirel asked Ms. Ciller to form a government after her election Sunday as leader of the centre-right True Path Party, senior partner in the ruling coalition.

When in office, Ms. Ciller, 47, introduced big tax incentives on equity-based mutual funds in a bid to boost the stock market.

She also artificially lowered interest rates to reduce the costs of state and private industrial borrowing, further encouraging confidence among investors.

Despite the optimism among brokers, banks with short foreign currency positions were cautious

about economic prospects and a possible shake-up in the state economic bureaucracy.

The central bank sold foreign currency Monday in an attempt to control excessive buying of dollars.

"Ciller's victory prompted some banks to buy dollars early in the morning to cover their short positions," a senior banker said.

The central bank sales pushed the dollar down to 10,450 lira from its 10,520 opening. It closed at 10,460 Friday.

Bankers said the "having spree was spurred by speculation that central bank governor Rasdu Saracoglu would resign now that Ms. Ciller, who has often sparred with him, had been named premier."

Mr. Saracoglu, whose term in office does not expire until 1995, has differed with Ms. Ciller over interest rates, treasury borrowings from the central bank and a government move to scrap the central bank's monopoly on gold trade.

## Bank of France cuts two interest rates

PARIS (AP) — The Bank of France knocked down two key interest rates by a quarter-point Monday, the eighth cut in central bank rates since conservatives won power in March.

The intervention rate was cut to 7.25 per cent and the five- to 10-day repurchase rate to 8.25 per cent. The pair are considered the upper and lower rails for intra-day money market rate movements.

The cuts fulfilled market expectations that were reinforced by the strength of the French franc in relation to Germany's deutsche mark and the easing in overnight money market rates.

The government, which has tried to jump start the flagging economy with a combination of privatisation and investment in the building sector, meanwhile predicted up to two per cent growth by 1994.

Budget Minister Nicolas Sarkozy said in an interview in a business newspaper that growth would settle between 1.5 and 2 per cent, with inflation steady at 2.2 per cent.

Mr. Sarkozy said he expected gross domestic product to fall more than previously expected this year, justifying a 40 billion-franc (\$7.4 billion) bond issue to cover a yawning budget deficit.

Some newspapers over the weekend predicted a 0.8 per cent decline in growth this year. In recent budget revisions, the government predicted that France's economy will contract 0.4 per cent this year, down from a 1.1 per cent expansion in 1992.

The government's measures to revive the economy won't really take effect until Sept. 1, Mr. Sarkozy said, delaying any perceived benefits until 1994.

The rate-cuts announcement came, as customary, during the weekly call for securities repurchase tenders. The bank said that there were 35.6 billion francs (\$6.71 billion) worth expiring Monday.

After the cut announcement, the franc was indicated at 3,3637 to the mark, virtually unchanged from Friday's late Bank of France quote of 3,3636.

## Pope attacks profit motive

HUELVA, Spain (R) — Pope John Paul Monday attacked profit-oriented economic theories which have led to mass unemployment and the loss of moral values reflected in "the abominable crime of abortion."

Echoing a theme he raised in Seville Sunday, the Pope said excessive emphasis on profit in economics today was leading to what he called "the tragedy of unemployment."

"The absence of moral values that only God can inspire, is also at the root of economic systems that ignore personal dignity, placing profit as their priority and their only motivation," he said.

Spain has among the highest unemployment rates in Europe — nearly 22 per cent — as it strives to meet economic convergence goals set for European economic union with policies setting priority on efficiency and profit.

Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez won elections on June 6 promising to cut the jobless rate.

## HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY JUNE 15, 1993

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Pleasing others and getting exactly what you want where recently

launched ideas are concerned go hand in hand today but avoid one who is out of synchronisation with current events and your programme.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Don't get involved in a discussion between an executive or official and a partner or you come out on the wrong end of the totem pole but maintain harmony.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) A newcomer thinks you are not doing a job as well as you could and it would cause anger unless you use self-control, then you rise above tensions.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Don't allow yourself to get involved in any argument with a practical minded person over a recreational expense and you save a tough situation.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) One of your family and an outside associate do not see eye to eye with adverse consequences but its not your problem so steer clear of it.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) An outside associate and a coworker quickly resent each other's presence and it does you no good to try to act as peacemaker as it is chemical animosity.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) A practical minded advisor and a congenial companion are at loggerheads over some expense but let them solve it between themselves and stay clear.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) You and your family do not at all see conditions in the same light and that should be privilege of each so don't you make a point because of it.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) A confidential advisor and one who is well known disagree on the best means by which you can get ahead in the future but listen to private persons' suggestions.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Don't allow yourself to get into any argument between a friend and moneyed person who have radically different views about expenditures.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Your worldly position and advance forward could be threatened now if you get into any public discussion with one with power to crush you.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Finishing up some unfinished duties that insistently claim your attention and accepting a new condition requires for the moment you do the latter.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Conflict between gaining a personal goal or concentrating on business matters is easily settled by scheduling time intelligently to include both.

**THE BETTER HALF** By Harris

"We married for better or worse, for richer or poorer. When do we get the better and richer part?"

**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter in each square, to form four ordinary words.

KLANF  
POSOW  
FLAUDE  
MOUPID

IN THE THEATER, THESE MEAN NO WORK AND NO PLAY.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ENTR: CATCH MISFIT EXHALE  
Answer: High heels can often be the ARCH-ENEMIES

**Peanuts**

**Andy Capp**

**Mutt'n'Jeff**

**THE Daily Crossword** by Glenton Patgrave

ACROSS

- Wheat word
- Unconscious
- Commands
- Yachting
- Sudden attack
- Green assembly
- Voucher
- Guantanamo music makers
- Argument
- Grammar concerns
- Wore away
- Delightful state
- Welcome benefit
- Sea arms
- Extra leaves
- Highest points
- Last annual
- Informal
- German art
- Certain to
- store
- Wise man
- Portion abbr
- Strangled instrument
- One
- Not desirable
- Snapdip
- Orange-red
- Tail tale
- Holds dear
- Border lake
- Entirely
- Obscene
- Silly mount
- Driver
- Not loyal
- More tired
- The end
- Can-operated entrance
- Some pictures
- Bird of prey
- High spirited horse
- Some uniformed women
- Plum
- Harness part
- Was important
- Puzzling things
- Made of certain wood
- Architect — van der Rhee
- Sales pitches
- Orange-red
- Tropical lizard
- Dance of TV
- Hourglass-like
- Sums up
- Parade
- Conkory
- More tired
- The end
- Can-operated entrance
- Some pictures
- Bird of prey
- High spirited horse
- Rush out suddenly
- Unlaid balls
- Very attractive ones
- Callings
- Hindu garment
- NCOs
- Zoo lovers
- Owned from a course
- Grows older
- No! No!
- Church calendar
- Course egg
- Needle case
- Fit of anger
- Of sound mind
- Far behind

**Saturday's Puzzle Solved:**

ACME PRISM SILENT  
FLAP FLAP FLAP  
TOGO RAINED RAIN  
DUZDANDANDJAZZ  
VISIT AND  
MISS RITE ENIGMA  
ANY RITE ENIGMA  
MARIO RITE ENIGMA  
GRUBBY RITE ENIGMA  
ALPACA RITE ENIGMA  
MARIO RITE ENIGMA  
FRENCHQUARTER  
WALL RITE ENIGMA  
READ RITE ENIGMA



## Jordan limits lending to cool stock market

By Jane Arraf

AMMAN — Jordan's central bank, trying to cool an overheated stock market, said Monday it was restricting the amount of money banks can lend to investors to buy shares.

The step was expected to have a dampening effect on the market, which has proved a bonanza for Jordanian and foreign investors who have watched shares climb by over 25 per cent in value since the beginning of the year.

A central bank official said the monetary authority would tell banks that they could now lend investors only 50 per cent of the value of shares, down from 75 per cent.

The new rules, expected to take effect Tuesday, would cut the amount of borrowed funds available to institutional and private investors to buy stock.

"This is a normal precautionary measure," the official said, adding that the 50 per cent ceiling was in line with international standards.

The directors of the stock exchange said the measure should help stabilise the Amman Financial Market, where investment-hungry institutions and entrepreneurs have been chasing a limited number of shares floated by 109 listed companies.

"Such a measure is appropriate in the context of the monetary policy followed by the central bank as well as the increasing demand for stocks recently," Umayya Toukan told Reuters. "I am sure it will help correct

any present imbalances in supply and demand of shares," he said.

The move appeared to have been prompted by concern that stocks are significantly overvalued and fear the market was headed for a tumble, financial sources said.

"This was addressed mainly at stock exchange trading," said Mufleh Agel, a senior private banker. "Authorities were starting to feel that the shares were getting dangerously high."

The daily value of shares traded hit a record high of 16.3 million dinars (\$24 million) last Wednesday and has hovered at the level since then. Less than four million dinars (\$6 million) worth of shares are normally traded every day.

Financial officials and bankers said the new borrowing restrictions would dampen but not smother activity as the market was liquid.

"Part of it is borrowed from banks but the bulk (of money to buy shares) is coming from investors' own resources," Mr. Agel said.

The market has attracted billions of dollars in capital since an estimated 300,000 citizens returned from the Gulf following Iraq's August 1990 invasion of Kuwait and friction over Jordanian sympathy for Baghdad to the resulting crisis.

## Baghdad again slams Gulf states, OPEC over market

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq, its oil exports choked off by U.N. sanctions, says certain Arab Gulf countries are working against its return to the market.

"The policy pursued by these countries (Arab Gulf states) is steering directly against Iraq's interests and its natural return to the oil market," Oil Minister Usama Al Hiti said in remarks published in the government newspaper Al Jumhuriyah Monday.

He said OPEC and particularly certain Arab countries like Saudi

Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait were taking advantage of the embargo on Iraqi oil to exceed their production ceilings.

"OPEC countries, namely Arab states like Saudi Arabia and the UAE exploited the conditions of the 30-state aggression against Iraq and the unfair measures of economic sanctions on it to boost their output quotas," Mr. Hiti said.

Last week the minister accused

OPEC members of stealing Iraq's quota and said they will have to pay a price for over-producing while Baghdad's oil exports were plugged by U.N. sanctions.

Iraq's total production prior to U.N. sanctions over its 1990 invasion of Kuwait was 3.25 million barrels per day (b/d) of which 2.75 million b/d were for export.

Mr. Hiti said the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had lost its control of the world oil market and could no longer defend the \$21 price it

set for a barrel of oil.

He said current oil prices "are not proportionate to the international rates of inflation."

"At present OPEC lacks a clear oil policy as well as the necessary objective outlook for a long-term, strategic pricing policy in line with member countries' interests," he said.

He accused Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Kuwait of coordinating efforts with the United States to lower oil prices.

## Analysts expect gold prices to climb

ISTANBUL (R) — George Soros and Sir James Goldsmith, the influential investors who sparked the gold market to 28-month high last month, are in the commodity for the long term, according to leading gold analysts.

The massively wealthy, clout-carrying U.S. investment funds also see gold as a long-term item in their portfolios, analysts attending the Financial Times gold conference here said.

Although the gold price has stalled at around \$370 per ounce recently and was set in London Monday at \$366.30 after having climbed to \$384.50 last month, 18 per cent above the seven-year lows plunged in March, the bull run is not necessarily over yet, the market experts say.

"I would be happy seeing prices in the \$360s," David Pryde head of commodity trading at J.P. Morgan, New York, told Reuters. That would attract more liquidity to a market which had risen too fast and was now cor-

recting itself, he said.

Gold prices began to climb in late March on fears that economic policies in leading countries would rekindle inflation while political unrest in major producing countries such as South Africa and Russia also stimulated buying.

Then news broke that Hungarian-born financier Soros had bought a 13.5 per cent stake in leading North American gold producer Newmont Mining from Mr. Goldsmith, who in turn invested the proceeds in gold options.

"Soros is not in gold for the short term. If he was he would not have bought 13.5 per cent of Newmont," said Frank Veneroso of Omega Advisors. "That is now a registered stock which he has to hold for six months. If he wanted a short-term investment he would have bought nine per cent."

J.P. Morgan's Pryde noted that while some of the investment

funds had taken profits, they would have an investment in gold that they would use for trading and a "core" investment that would be held for the long term.

"The fund managers are very clever. They look at the fundamentals of all commodities looking for deficits," he said citing the funds' recent sortie into lumber which was suffering from legislation-induced short supply while the U.S. housing market — a key end user — was about to increase its activity. Prices boomed and the funds look their profits but lumber prices are still higher than they were before, Mr. Pryde added.

Mr. Veneroso emphasised two factors behind the investment funds' fundamental view of gold. "Mine supply has increased on average by 1.7 per cent per year over the past two decades," he said. "Meanwhile the Far East has seen the fastest growth in the economic world averaging nine per cent per year versus a West-

ern average of about two per cent. And the Far East consumes 10 times as much gold per unit of income as anywhere else."

The gold supply-demand balance is in deficit of over 600 tonnes this year, according to Gold Fields Mineral Services' "Gold 1993" survey.

Last year's deficit was largely balanced by sales from the Dutch and Belgian central banks totalling about 600 tonnes but that is unlikely to happen again in 1993. "Last year's central bank sales were an aberration," J.P. Morgan's Pryde stated. "Central banks are more likely to sell when prices are either flat or falling."

Further, it is unlikely that the market will see much additional supply from mine-company forward sales, used by nine companies to lock in high prices. A leading South Africa-based market analyst said, "a handful of our mines produce 80 per cent of our gold output and they will still be there in 50 years' time."

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET									
HOUSING BANK CENTER AMMAN - JERUSALEM									
ORGANIZED MARKET SHARE PRICE LIST FOR MONDAY 14/6/1993									
COMPANY'S NAME	TRADE	BUY	OPENING	CLOSING	PRICE	PRICE	PRICE	PRICE	PRICE
AMMAN BANK	3,125,716	171,000	174,200	174,000					
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	1,173,026	7,010	7,100	6,900					
CALIN AMMAN BANK	39,370	23,500	23,500	21,000					
BANK OF JORDAN	87,640	4,870	4,830	4,400					
AMMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	87,778	2,320	2,320	2,320					
AMMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	308,002	4,520	4,520	4,520					
AMMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	817,361	5,450	5,730	5,700					
AMMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	194,128	3,500	3,150	3,040					
AMMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	43,773	4,200	4,200	4,200					
AMMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	367,232	5,320	5,480	5,300					
AMMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	22,125	4,550	4,550	4,000					
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# World News

## Bosnian Serbs tighten control of Sarajevo airport road

**SARAJEVO (Agencies)** — Bosnian Serb forces launched fierce artillery and infantry assaults on the Muslim enclave of Gorazde in eastern Bosnia Monday and set up a fortified checkpoint on the road to Sarajevo airport.

Croatian forces in central Bosnia said they were still under attack by Muslims in spite of a pledge by the commander of the Muslim-led Bosnian army that his men would observe a ceasefire agreed by political leaders.

U.N. protection force spokesman Barry Frewer said Serb forces besieging Sarajevo put a blockade across the airport road Monday and threatened to halt aid and civilian traffic.

The road was reopened later but the fortified checkpoint remained in place to allow Serbs to close it again at will.

Another road between Sarajevo and Croat-held Kiseljak to the west which the United Nations uses for aid convoys was closed because of fighting, Serb spokesmen told the United Nations.

The airport, shut at the weekend when shells blasted its runway, is a vital aid lifeline for the Bosnian capital's 380,000 people.

Serbs at the checkpoint told journalists they had set up an international border crossing on behalf of the self-proclaimed Serb republic in Bosnia.

The interference with the roads, the intensity of attacks on Gorazde and a fierce artillery bombardment of Sarajevo at the weekend looked like a personal challenge by the Serbs to General Philippe Morillon, Commander of U.N. forces in Bosnia.

Morillon said Saturday that Bosnia was sliding into anarchy and U.N. peacekeepers would withdraw unless Muslims, Croats and Serbs cooperated in curbing the violence of the 14-month-old civil war.

U.N. sources said they were not aware that Mr. Morillon had cleared his "very strong statement" in advance with military or political superiors.

The airport blockade bore the

hallmark of Bosnian Serb army Commander Ratko Mladic who has constantly bailed U.N. attempts to contain fighting and run aid convoys.

His forces have defied the U.N. designation of Gorazde as a safe area and he has ignored an agreement by Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic that U.N. observers should enter the enclave to assess conditions for 60,000 people there.

Amateur radio operator Mustafa Kurtovic said from Gorazde Monday that Muslim fighters had slowed the Serb advance but shelling was intense.

"The bell in Gorazde continues," he said. "Dozens of projectiles from multiple rocket launchers are slamming on the town."

More than 50 people were reported killed when Serb rockets destroyed a temporary hospital Sunday. Muslim-controlled Sarajevo Radio said 600 people were killed during the offensive which began almost three weeks ago.

The ceasefire in central Bosnia

was ordered at a meeting Sunday in Geneva between Bosnia's collective presidency and international mediators while fighting continued between the former Muslim and Croat allies.

Muslim commander General Rasim Delic told Sarajevo Radio later: "The Bosnian army will respect the agreement, expecting the Croat defence force (HVO) to do the same."

The United Nations said fighting was continuing around the Croat town of Vitez Monday but the area was quieter.

Croats and Muslims battled Sunday on the road between Vitez and Novi Travnik in a struggle to control access to Travnik which Muslims have captured from Croats.

Croatian Radi said Muslim

gunners bombed Novi Travnik until late Sunday.

It quoted s by U.N.

as in Bosnia

that Muslim fight

ers were trying

to encircle the nea

of Vitez where

British forces

were garrisoned.

## Campbell wins party battle, will be 1st woman premier of Canada

**OTTAWA (AP)** — Defence Minister Kim Campbell, a 46-year-old lawyer from Vancouver, Sunday won a party race to succeed Brian Mulroney and become the first female prime minister of Canada.

No date has been set for the turnover of power, but party officials expect Mr. Mulroney to step down officially in about a week or 10 days. He resigned earlier in the year, faced with plummeting popularity.

Ms. Campbell was chosen as party leader on the second ballot at the Progressive Conservative Party's leadership convention, defeating Environment Minister Jean Charest by a vote of 1,817 to 1,630.

The party holds a majority in parliament, and its leader will be prime minister at least until elections expected in late summer or early fall.

Ms. Campbell built an insurmountable lead in the early stages of the three-month campaign and withstood a strong, late charge by Mr. Charest to win.

Her real test will come when she leads the Tories into a national election looking for the party's third-straight majority government.

After the results were counted Sunday, Ms. Campbell came to the victory podium amid deafening, lyrical chants of "Camp-

bell."

To further cheers, she paid tribute to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, saying he "taught us some very important lessons as a party. He taught us how to be united and he taught us how to win."

And she promised Canadians "good government, with thoughtful policies, honestly presented, openly arrived at, and implemented with competence and with care for every cent of your tax dollar."

At the moment, the conservative government faces a budget deficit and an economy battered by a long, severe recession.

Still, the new prime minister will be helped by the fact that a large number of senior cabinet ministers and party heavyweights have announced they are not running for reelection, thus giving her a free hand to form her own brief government and run her own election campaign.

Mr. Charest, 34, had been creeping up steadily in the polls and was portrayed as the candidate best able to defeat the opposition Liberals and give the Tories another electoral win.

But he did not do well enough on a first ballot earlier Sunday to have much hope of winning against Ms. Campbell.

After the final ballot was announced, Mr. Charest called

on the convention to make Ms. Campbell's selection unanimous and rally behind her in the election.

Most observers agreed that this leadership race was much more amicable and much less divisive than past campaigns.

In the first ballot, Ms. Campbell won 1,664 of the 3,469 ballots, or 48 per cent, compared to 1,369 votes for Mr. Charest, or 39 per cent. Three other lesser candidates split the remaining vote.

To win, a candidate needed 50 per cent of the vote, plus one more.

After the first ballot, Mr. Charest would have had to win virtually all of the votes from three lesser challenges to overtake Ms. Campbell.

Mr. Mulroney, who led the party to two resounding victories and has governed since 1984, announced in February he was resigning after opinion surveys showed he was the most unpopular prime minister in Canadian history.

Mr. Mulroney's personal popularity sank to 12 per cent in polls last spring, and more recent polls suggested it had fallen to the single digits.

Mr. Mulroney, Canada's 18th prime minister, resigned to save his party from being hurt.

## Michael Jackson delays Israel concert for Jewish New Year

**TEL AVIV (AFP)** — U.S. pop star Michael Jackson has decided to delay his September 18 concert in Israel by two days because of Jewish New Year, the organisers of his European tour said here Sunday.

"Michael Jackson took the decision so as not to upset religious Jews and protect the interests of his sponsor, the Pepsi Cola company," Marcel Avram said. Ultra-Orthodox Jewish leaders withdrew their label from Pepsi after they said holding the concert Saturday September 18 would violate the sabbath and the new year which is September 17 and 18 this year. They also charged that Pepsi's advertising campaign in Israel was indecent. Michael Jackson will hold one concert in Tel Aviv before an anticipated 70,000 fans but will stay five days in Israel.

## Venice Biennale jury awards Gold Lion prize to three sculptors

**VENICE, Italy (AFP)** — An international jury presiding over the 45th Venice Biennale art festival awarded the Golden Lion prize for sculpture Sunday to Robert Wilson of the United States and to the German exhibit for its works by Hans Haacke of Germany and Nam Jun Paik of South Korea.

Germany was playing the Korean's works as part of the festival's international spirit. The British and Spanish painters Richard Hamilton and Antoni Tapies also received Golden Lion awards "for the importance and moral stand of their work."

The prize for the best festival exhibit organised in the last two years went to David Sylvester of Britain and the "Swatch" prize for an up-and-coming artist went to Yukinori Yanagi of Japan. The jury's grand prize went to German writer Ernst Junger. Seven hundred artists from 52 countries are taking part in the event which runs through October 10.

Synges found in Pepsi cans

**SEATTLE, Washington (AFP)** Medical syringes have been found in two cans of Pepsi Cola in the same area in the past week, officials said here. "It has to be some sort of sabotage because there is no way that type of a foreign object could enter our product in the normal course of events," said the president of Alpac Corporation, which bottles and distributes Pepsi in Washington state.

An elderly couple found a syringe in a can of Diet Pepsi in Tacoma, Washington Wednesday. Then Friday a woman in Federal Way near Tacoma found a syringe in another can of Diet Pepsi, officials said. The two cans had been sealed six months apart and had been bought from two different branches of the Safeway supermarket chain. The syringes were of a type sold over the counter to diabetics for injecting insulin. Health officials said initial tests showed no trace of contamination in either can, noting that Pepsi is so acidic it would kill almost any bacteria or virus that might have been on the syringes, including the AIDS virus.

## Big turnout in Malawi referendum

**BLANTYRE (AFP)** — Tens of thousands of Malawians, some voting for the first time in their lives, turned out Monday for a referendum on introducing multi-party politics after 30 years of single-party rule.

Well before dawn, hundreds of people lined up at voting stations here in the economic capital, the country's biggest city with 400,000 residents. Voting opened at 6 a.m., but some people said they had started queuing three hours earlier.

The atmosphere was calm and good humoured, as women with babies on their backs mingled patiently with civil servants wearing ties. There were a few uniformed police at the voting stations, but no sign of any major security force presence.

Many voters, as soon as they caught sight of a journalist or a camera, made the V-for-victory sign used by the movements campaigning for multi-party politics.

"Today we are going to kill the black cockerel," said one, referring to the emblem used by the Malawi Congress Party of President Kamuzu Banda. "For the first time in Malawi, we are voting with our hearts," he added.

Many voters in Blantyre said openly they wanted to change the system, but political observers were unsure how the countryside would vote. Most of the country's nine million population lives in rural areas and is used to life

under organisations run by the sole legal party and its Young Pioneers loyal to Mr. Banda.

Government officials, members of opposition parties, and international observers were supervising the referendum at each voting station. About 4.2 million were not expected before Tuesday, to be announced in Lilongwe by Malawi University vice-chancellor Brown Chimphamba. He is chairman of the national referendum commission.

Mr. Banda, believed to be in his 90s, was proclaimed life president in 1971 and has ruled the small former British protectorate in south-east Africa since independence in 1964.

For most of that time, nothing seriously challenged his rule and personality cult. But in the past few years, pressure mounted from donor countries irritated by human rights violations and reports of torture and political assassination from Amnesty International.

Television does not exist in Malawi, and the radio is in government hands. But the advocates of a change to the one-party system have been supported by the emergence of an independent press, with no fewer than 17 titles appearing since the announcement of the referendum barely six months ago.

The opposition, dominated by



A Malawian casts his ballot on Monday at a local tax office (AFP photo)

the Alliance for Democracy and the United Democratic Front, has held political meetings across the country, and in terms un-

thinkable until a few months ago, has accused Mr. Banda of running the country as if it was his own farm.

## Nigeria poll results give Abiola clear lead

**ABUJA (R)** — First official results from Nigeria's presidential election showed publishing tycoon Moshood Abiola with a clear lead.

With results from 11 out of the 30 states declared so far, Mr. Abiola had won nine. His opponent in Saturday's election, fellow millionaire Muslim businessman Bashir Tafa, took only two.

The results were chalked up on a large blackboard Monday outside the headquarters of the military government's electoral commission in Abuja, capital of the 30-state federation.

Mr. Abiola, from the mainly Christian and Yoruba-dominated west, won the key northern and largely Muslim states of Kaduna and Kano, Mr. Tafa's home.

Mr. Abiola, 55, also won the-dominated Anambra State, as well as his home state of Lagos. Other victories were in Akwa Ibom, Edo, Kwara, Plateau and the Abuja federal capital territory.

Mr. Tafa, 45, carried eastern Abia State and the central Kogi for his right-of-centre National Republican Convention (NRC).

Polling figures and vote percentages were not immediately available.

Mr. Abiola fought the election under the umbrella of the left-of-centre Social Democratic Party, which like NRC was created by the military as part of its programme to return Nigeria to civilian rule.

The National Electoral Commission (NEC) was double-checking results from all Nigeria's 30 states Monday at its headquarters in Abuja, the inland capital.

Journalists in the city were in possession of the results, showing clearly who won, but were barred from publishing them by a military decree threatening prison for

General Ibrahim Babangida.

Mr. Babangida met his service and security chiefs Monday at the Abuja presidency, officials said.

Mr. Tafa was at a closed-door meeting with top aides of the National Republican Convention (NRC) at a luxury Abuja hotel.

## Bangladesh floods kill 160

**DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP)** — Nearly 20,000 residents fled a town in northeastern Bangladesh after gushing flood waters killed 18 people, news reports said Monday.

This raised to 160 the number of people killed in floods in Bangladesh in the last two months. The rains have worsened with the arrival of the monsoon season 10 days ago.

Monsoon rains in northeastern India have killed 11 people so far. Crops in more than 1,000 Indian villages have been damaged and road and telecommunications links have been hampered, the United Nations of India news agency reported Monday.

Nearly 20,000 residents left Moulvibazar, 190 kilometres northeast of Dhaka, fearing that an embankment protecting the town from the rain-fed Manu River may burst, the Bengali-language daily Bangla Bazar Patrika reported.

"The people have been fleeing in panic for the past six days," the paper said.

Officials at Dhaka's relief control centre refused to comment on the exodus, but confirmed that the embankment is in danger.

"Engineers and workers have been put on alert," an official manning the centre said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Because of a shortage of rescue boats, thousands of people were unable to escape to drier areas and were forced to take shelter on rooftops, waiting in the pouring rain for rescuers.

Nine people died over the weekend when a relief boat capsized in the Manu River. Five children fell from rooftops and died, the daily said. Another four people drowned while trying to swim to safety.

Floods are an annual feature in Bangladesh, a low lying delta nation of 111 million people. In 1988, floods killed 1,400 people.

## Aliyev meets with rebel leader

**BAKU (AFP)** — Geidar Aliyev, whose political star has been rising along with Azerbaijan's turmoil, held talks in Gyandzha Monday with the head of rebel forces, whose troops are now within striking distance of the capital, ITAR-TASS reported.

Mr. Aliyev, a former communist party boss who led the republic for 13 years under Mr. Brezhnev and who could now make his political comeback, arrived Sunday in Gyandzha, which rebel leader Suret Guseinov has held for 10 days, following clashes with government forces which left 70 dead and 200 wounded.

Troops loyal to Mr. Guseinov, who had called for the resignation of the current republican leadership, including President Abul-

faz Elchibey, set out from their stronghold of Gyandzha Sunday, heading for Baku and had taken up positions about 70 kilometres from the capital, the Turan news agency reported.

The troops, which maintained they will oust Mr. Elchibey "by force if need be," seized the regional center of Adzhikabul without encountering any resistance and were preparing to continue towards Baku, the agency added.

Mr. Aliyev, who is currently parliamentary speaker in the Azeri republic of Nakhichevan, last week entered into negotiations with Mr. Elchibey to set up a state council which he would head.

The move would amount to a

takeover as the council would have full control over the ministries of defence, interior, security and foreign affairs, leaving Mr. Elchibey with power over economic policy.

"I promise the people of Gyandzha that I will help find and punish those responsible for the tragic events of June 4," Mr. Aliyev was quoted by ITAR-TASS as saying following initial talks with Mr. Guseinov. The rebels blame the government for sending troops against them.

Meanwhile, about 200 members of the ruling People's Front Party demonstrated outside the presidential office in Baku, demanding that Mr. Elchibey take "drastic measures" to stop the rebel forces, Turan said.

## Young new leader boosts German opposition SPD

**BONN (R)** — Germany's Social Democrats (SPD) were jubilant Monday after their unprecedented rank-and-file vote produced clear backing for a new leader and helped notch up their support in the opinion polls.

The unexpectedly heavy turnout among members of the main opposition party Sunday gave Rudolf Scharping, premier of Rhineland-Palatinate State, 40.3 per cent of the vote.

A telephone poll of voters for RTL television showed that support for the SPD rose by two points to 41 per cent after the vote while Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDU) fell by one point to 34 per cent.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, a former chairman of the SPD, said he hoped Mr. Scharping would be able to drive Mr. Kohl from power in the 1994 elections just as he chased the chancellor's party from office in his own home state in 1991.

"Anyone who can drive Helmut Kohl's party into opposition in his own state has to be

taken seriously," he told Sat 1 Television Monday.

Mr. Kohl also comes from Rhineland-Palatinate, a medium-sized state wedged between the Rhine and the French border.

Johannes Rau, who took over as acting head of the party last month after former chairman Bjorn Engholm quit over a political scandal in his home state, was especially pleased that 56 per cent of the SPD's 870,000 members turned out to vote.

"I would never have dreamed we would get such a turnout," said Mr. Rau, whose party feared it might mobilise only 15 or 20 per cent of its members for the unprecedented vote.

Mr. Scharping clearly beat his main rival, Lower Saxony Premier Gerhard Schröder, by 40.3 per cent to 33.2 Bonn Parliament Deputy Heidemarie Wiczkorek-Zeul, favourite of women and leftists in the party, won 26.5 per cent.

An extraordinary SPD congress must formally elect Mr. Scharping party chairman, a step now considered a formality be-

cause of the clear result of Sunday's non-binding poll.

Mr. Scharping has insisted the SPD must first agree on its policies and new leadership team before he will say whether he wants to run against Mr. Kohl in 1994.

Mr. Schroeder, whose open ambition to become party chairman and be named its standard-bearer in the 1994 election right away apparently alienated many SPD voters, accepted his defeat gracefully and promised Mr. Scharping his full support.

He also urged Mr. Scharping to declare promptly his intention to challenge Mr. Kohl before the party's traditional in-fighting undermines his current strength.

Mr. Scharping, who heads a coalition with the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP) in Mainz, is more conservative than either of his challengers to lead the centrel party.

## N. Korea virtually rejects Seoul's meeting proposal

**SEOUL, South Korea (AP)** — North Korea Monday virtually rejected South Korea's proposal for a border meeting between the two sides Tuesday to discuss nuclear and other issues.

The communist North had proposed last week that the two sides meet Tuesday at the border village of Panmunjom, but apparently was objecting again to the South's desire to put the North's nuclear programme on the agenda.

It said in a telephone message Monday that it would respond to the latest South Korean proposal, a stand the North commonly takes to reject a Southern proposal.

"It's unlikely that the meeting would be held on Tuesday," said an information ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity. Plans to take pool reporters to the meeting were cancelled.

Earlier in the flurry of proposals and counterproposals on a North-South meeting, the North had made clear it did not want nuclear issues on the agenda.

Inter-Korean dialogue has been stalled for months by disputes over the North's refusal to allow inter-Korean and international inspections of its nuclear sites, which it says are for a purely peaceful programme.

Suspensions that it was develop-

ing nuclear arms deepened after it announced in March that it was dropping out of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The North reversed that decision Friday, a day before it was to take effect, after high-level talks with the United States.

"I value positively your decision not to leave the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty," South Korean Prime Minister Hwang In-Song said in a telephone message Monday to his Northern counterpart, Kang Song San.

"The nuclear issue is a grave matter that has direct bearing on the peace and security of the Korean Peninsula... and must be speedily resolved," Mr. Hwang said.

But Mr. Hwang said "there would be no issues that could not be resolved if the two sides would frankly and earnestly consult."

North Korea insists that the proposed border talks take up only an exchange of special envoys who would prepare for the first ever inter-Korean summit.

The top leaders of the rival Koreas have expressed willingness to hold a summit but have never met.

The Koreans were divided into the communist North and the capitalist South in 1945. They fought a bloody war in 1950-53.

### WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Sihanouk reaffirmed as head of state

**PHNOM PENH, Cambodia (AP)** — Cambodia's newly elected constituent assembly Monday reinstated as head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who immediately urged an end to the secessionist movement led by an estranged son. The 120-member assembly, meeting for the first time since last month's U.N.-organised election, is to draft and adopt a democratic constitution within three months, then form a government. But it faces a formidable task in uniting the nation. A spokesman of the U.N. peacekeeping mission, Lt. Col. John Weiland, said renegade government forces that declared an autonomous zone in seven provinces have been trading shelling attacks for the past few days with the forces of FUNCINPEC, the opposition group that won the election. The zone represents about 40 per cent of the country's territory. There were no reports on casualties.

#### Shevardnadze wards off resignation demands

**MOSCOW (AFP)** — Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze Monday warded off demands by the opposition for his resignation over the war in Abkhazia as talks continued to allow humanitarian aid into the besieged town of Tkvarcheli. The leader of the National Independence Party, Irakli Tsereteli, supported other opposition parties, Sunday called for the resignation of former Soviet foreign minister. Interfax reported. Opposition leaders charged that Shevardnadze was responsible for the political crisis sparked by ten months of fighting in Abkhazia between government troops and separatist forces which the Georgian leader claimed are backed by Russian troops. The Georgian leader, however, Monday told Georgian radio that he would only resign if "asked by the people." Interfax said, "If the Georgian people feel that I am needed, then these perpetual demands for my resignation must end," Shevardnadze said.

#### Li slams Western rights campaigners

**BEIJING (R)** — Chinese Premier Li Peng, absent from the public eye for seven weeks because of illness, jumped back on the political stage Monday with a typically headline blast at Western human rights campaigners and pro-democracy activists. In talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad, Mr. Li slammed Western critics of Beijing and other Asian governments and said each country must define its own concept of human rights. "Democracy is not an end but a means," Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin quoted Mr. Li as saying, echoing Mr. Mahathir's own denunciations of Western rights groups. "The imposition of a certain concept of democracy and human rights (from outside) should be opposed. Different countries have different views on democracy and human rights and on the priorities which should be accorded to them," Mr. Li was quoted as saying.

#### Political rivals in Congo agree to talks

**BRAZZAVILLE (AFP)** — Supporters and opponents of Congolese reformist President Pascal Lissouba have agreed under pressure from the army to open talks to end political violence following contested general elections, an army communique said Sunday night. The statement broadcast on television said Mr. Lissouba supporters and the opposition led by the formerly Marxist Labour Party (PCT) had agreed on "some points of the agenda" at a preparatory session chaired by army chiefs Sunday. The tentative agenda would be submitted to Mr. Lissouba for "assessment," said the communique without detailing any proposals.



## Prost wins Canadian Grand Prix

MONTREAL (AP) — The advantage wasn't as big, but the result was just the same — a victory for Alain Prost in Sunday's Canadian Grand Prix.

Prost, who snatched the track qualifying record in winning his seventh consecutive pole position, lost the lead to Williams-Renault teammate Damon Hill at the start and didn't regain it until the sixth lap.

The Frenchman, who extended his Formula One victory record to 48, pulled away and led the rest of the 69-lap race at Circuit Gilles Villeneuve, gaining his first Canadian win.

"I did a good start, but Damon did a very good start," Prost said after taking the series point lead back from bitter rival Ayrton Senna of Brazil, who came into the race with a five-point advantage.

Senna, who started eighth, was fourth by the end of the first lap, up to third on the second lap around the 2.753-mile (4.430-kilometre) track, and took second when Hill made a stop for tires on lap 30.

The Brazilian's McLaren-Ford couldn't make a dent in Prost's big lead and was being chased hard by the Benetton-Ford of Michael Schumacher, when his engine quit seven laps from the end.

"I was lucky to go through," said Schumacher, who was the Canadian runner-up for the second straight year. "We did not touch, but I think there was not much space between me and the wall."

"The car suddenly started cutting out," Senna said. "And I was so concerned about it that I didn't see Schumacher coming on the outside. I'm sorry it was so close."

Schumacher was fortunate to be as close to Senna after experiencing problems at the start. "I had trouble with my traction control," he said. "I couldn't get any wheel spin and nearly killed the engine twice. I fell back to about 11th. To come back to second from this position is like a victory."

Gerhard Berger of Austria, the 1992 Canadian winner, finished



Alain Prost behind the wheel of his Williams Renault (AFP photo)

fourth in a Ferrari, a lap behind, followed by Martin Brundle of England in a Ligier-Renault. Earning the final point for sixth was Karl Wendlinger of Austria in a Sauber Ilmor.

Eighteen of the 25 starters were running at the end, including Michael Andretti, the only American in the field.

**World Drivers' Championship Standings (after 7 rounds):**

1. Alain Prost (France)	47 points
2. Ayrton Senna (Brazil)	42
3. Damon Hill (Britain)	22
4. Michael Schumacher (Germany)	20
5. Martin Brundle (Britain)	7
6. Equal: Mark Blundell (Britain)	6
6. Equal: Johnny Herbert (Britain)	6
8. Equal: J.J. Lehto (Finland)	6
8. Equal: Riccardo Patrese (Italy)	6
8. Equal: Christian Fittipaldi (Brazil)	5
8. Equal: Gerhard Berger (Austria)	5
12. Jean Alesi (France)	4

**Constructors' Championship**

1. Williams	69 points
2. McLaren	44
3. Benetton	25
4. Ligier	13
5. Ferrari	9
6. Equal: Lotus	7
6. Equal: Minardi	7
8. Sauber	6
9. Larrousse	2

## World Cup preliminaries Iraq Stun Jordan 4-0

By Aileen Bannayan  
special to the Jordan Times

IRAQ MONDAY stunned Jordan 4-0 to take a comfortable 9 point lead in the Asian Group A qualifying matches for the 1994 World Cup.

The big win which comes in the second leg of the group's qualifiers, consolidated Iraq's grip atop the group, which also includes Yemen, China, and Pakistan.

The Iraqi team scored their first two goals by Laith Hussein in the first five minutes of the match, played in Chengdu Stadium, China.

Iraq's third goal came in the 14th minute of the match, as they continued to dictate the pace of the match while Jordanian players seemed helpless and had their only real chance blocked by Iraqi goalie Imad Hasbani in the 31st minute.

At least four scoring attempts

by Iraqi players were aborted by Jordan's goalie Mohammad Abu Daoud as the first half ended 3-0.

Iraqi captain Ahmad Radi scored the fourth goal of the match when he netted a powerful shot after goalie Abu Daoud was out blocking a previous attempt by Iraq.

The Jordanian team, who were playing with the basic lineup of players after recovering from injury or serving suspension repeatedly tried to score a face-saving goal but Nari Yada, Aref Hussein and Jamal Abu Abed seemed to be playing their worst match of the tournament.

A fifth Iraqi goal was ruled offside by the referee ending the match with a convincing win for Iraq.

China are now in second place after a 3-0 win over Pakistan in Monday's late match.

### Standings after Monday's 1st match

	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Iraq	5	4	1	—	20	2	9
China	5	3	—	2	11	2	6
Yemen	5	2	2	1	9	9	6
Jordan	6	1	3	2	6	11	5
Pakistan	5	—	—	5	2	24	0

## NBA finals

## Suns defeat Bulls in triple overtime

CHICAGO (AP) — The Phoenix Suns, with Charles Barkley's right elbow all but tied behind his back, Sunday night reversed a 1976 triple-overtime defeat and returned to contention in the NBA finals.

The Suns, who lost that 1976 game to the Boston Celtics, battled back from long odds to hand the Chicago Bulls their first playoff loss at home this season — 129-121 in three extra periods.

"If we didn't win tonight, we could have kissed the next game goodbye," Suns coach Paul Westphal said.

Barkley was hampered by a swollen elbow that he heavily bandaged and had to be drained just before the game. But he still managed 24 points and 19 rebounds.

"I can't use pain as an excuse," Barkley said. "I can't explain how I feel right now."

And unlike their embarrassing losses at home in the first two games, the Suns gave Barkley plenty of support in the victory that left the Bulls with a 2-1 lead in the best-of-7 series. Game 4 is Wednesday night in Chicago.

Kevin Johnson bounced back from an abysmal opening two games to score 25 points in 62 minutes, a finals record.

"I wanted to do whatever I could to make our team win," he said. Dan Majerle, who set a finals record with six 3-pointers, finished with 28 points and Richard Dumas had 17.

Michael Jordan scored 44 points for the Bulls, who took only nine free throws in the 63-minute game. Scottie Pippen scored 26 points for Chicago, still two victories away from its third consecutive title.

Majerle's sixth 3-pointer with 3:03 left in the third overtime gave the Suns their first lead since the fourth quarter, 119-118, and Barkley followed with a breakaway dunk with 2:39 left.

Barkley then stole a pass under the Bulls basket from Stacey King and scored again with 1:43 left, and the Suns outscored the Bulls 15-7 in the climactic third overtime.

The only other three-overtime game in the finals was June 4, 1976, when Phoenix lost to Boston 128-126 and went on to lose the series 4-2.

Scott Williams' only points and a basket by Jordan gave Chicago a 111-107 edge with 2:03 left in the second overtime before Majerle followed his own miss for the Suns' third basket in 14 minutes.

Jordan hit his second straight for a 113-109 lead with 1:18 remaining, then exchanged free throws with Barkley for a 114-110 edge with 40 seconds to go. But a basket by Barkley and an outside shot by Majerle with 3:2 seconds left meant a third OT.

The game was 103-103 from 1:33 of regulation until 3:31 remained in the first overtime, when Pippen hit a jumper. Phoenix tied the score on two free throws by Barkley with 1:43 left in overtime.

Johnson, limited to a total of 15 points and eight assists with nine turnovers in the first two games, came out strong in the fourth quarter, scoring seven points in the first 3:31, helping Phoenix to a 94-88 lead with 8:29 left.

Then Danny Ainge hit two free throws and a 3-pointer, giving the Suns a 99-88 advantage 52 seconds later.

The Bulls, who missed 10 of their first 11 shots in the period, then got consecutive baskets from Horace Grant, Armstrong and Jordan to pull to 101-96 with 4:03 left.

A dunk by Pippen and Grant's tip-in made it 101-100 with 2:46 left, but Barkley snapped the 10-0 run with a reverse layup 21 seconds later.

Grant tied the score 103-103 with a dunk and free throw at 1:33, then neither team scored on four possessions apiece, forcing the overtime.

Jordan Times  
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## U.S. Cup '93 U.S. loss still considered a win; Brazil, England tie 1-1

CHICAGO (AP) — When you come from soccer's third world, as the United States does, losing 4-3 to the World Cup champion is an amazing triumph.

When it comes four days after a 2-0 upset over England, the week can be considered a success.

"You have to know exactly against who you play, who you are," U.S. coach Bora Milutinovic said Sunday after the Americans completed their portion of the U.S. Cup '93 tournament with the loss to Germany.

In Sunday's other game, it was England, 1, Brazil 1.

Germany took a 4-1 lead and totally dominated the game, outshooting the United States 28-7. But the German defense got sloppy, allowing counterattacks that led to two goals by Thomas Dooley and one by Ernie Stewart.

"We're going to need another 30, 40 years to be at that level," midfielder Tab Ramos said.

Germany, which tied Brazil 3-3 Thursday, hadn't given up three goals in consecutive games since the 1982 World Cup. Karl-Heinz Riedle had Germany's first three-goal game since Karl-Heinz Rummenigge against Chile 11 years ago and Jurgen Klinsmann scored his third goal of the tournament.

"In the last 20 minutes of competition, the U.S. showed itself fully capable of taking those chances to come forward," Germany coach Berti Vogts said. "It showed itself a team to be reckoned with at any time."

The Americans are just 2-6-9 this year, but the record doesn't really indicate much. Because most of the starters play for European clubs, Milutinovic has had a full roster just five times in 51 games; a 3-1 victory over Ireland, a 1-0 victory over Portugal, a 1-1 tie against Italy and this week's games against England and Germany.

Life with U.S. soccer these days also means that no player who scored in Sunday's game was born in the United States. Dooley has lived his entire life in Germany and gained dual citizenship

last year. Stewart, 24, has lived in the Netherlands, except for age 2-7.

"Playing against the country where I've lived 32 years and having friends in Germany who were watching back home on television paying attention to my performance was a funny feeling," said Dooley, who never was asked to play for the German national team.

Germany's players also felt uneasy. They know they should have won by much more.

"We made two to three mental mistakes that cost us two goals," Riedle said. "But the real mistakes were made up front, where we could have scored seven or eight."

England 1 Brazil 1: At Washington, the English restored some pride after its loss to the Americans. David Platt, hobbled by a sore ankle from last week's Italian League games put a header off the inside of the right goalpost for the tie.

The goal, Platt's 19th for England, came only three minutes after he entered the game as a replacement for David Batty at the start of the second half.

"It's an important result for us, not just as players, but as a nation," said Platt, who plays for Juventus of Turin in Italy.

With 13 minutes left, Marcio Santos knocked in a header to tie it for Brazil, which finished 1-0-2.

Organizers, FIFA pleased with World Cup test event

The large enthusiastic crowds, extensive press coverage and few organizational glitches at this year's U.S. Cup tournament have

given soccer officials a chance to gloat at critics who sneered at the awarding of the World Cup finals to the United States.

"I think we're more than pleased," said U.S. Cup Chairman and World Cup Vice President Sunil Gulati. "Average attendance is going to be at least 45,000. That's beyond our expectations."

Sunday's games in Chicago, between the United States and Germany, and in Washington, between England and Brazil, drew 53,549 and 54,118, respectively. The England-Brazil game was a sellout, which drew the largest crowd ever to see a soccer game in the nation's capital.

The finale of the U.S. Cup, a four-team, six-game exhibition tournament serving as a test event for the World Cup, will be played in the Pontiac, Mich., Silverdome next Saturday between England and Germany.

That game, which already has sold 50,000 tickets, has drawn considerable attention worldwide because it will be the first indoor match played on a natural turf field.

"We couldn't imagine it any better," said Guido Tognoni, press officer for FIFA, world soccer's governing body. "It just confirms what we knew before: Americans will come out to see soccer and that we were right in awarding the World Cup to the United States."

"Nowhere have the tickets sold out so fast for a World Cup," Tognoni referred to the public sale of World Cup tickets, which began Saturday in Washington and Chicago and Sunday in the seven other venues being used for the quadrennial championship.

### STANDINGS

Team	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	PTS
Brazil	3	1	2	0	6	4	4
Germany	2	1	1	0	7	6	3
United States	3	1	0	2	5	6	2
England	2	0	1	1	1	3	1

## Stich wins Queen's Club title

LONDON (AP) — Michael Stich showed just how dull winning on grass courts can be Sunday, as he captured the Queen's Club grass court championship with a 6-3, 6-4 victory over Wayne Ferreira.

The German served up seven aces and eventually found a backhand return against the South African to win the \$86,000 top prize in the tournament that often serves as a barometer for Wimbledon.

"It was not a good match," admitted the 24-year-old Stich. "Not spectacular, just good enough to win."

The two big serves seemed headed for the inevitable tie-breaker in the first set until the German dug out a superb cross-court return in the eighth game to set up his first break point. Ferreira, the tournament's defending champion, volleyed long on the next point to fall behind 5-3, and Stich controlled the match from there.

"The court was not as fast as earlier in the week," said Stich. "We were hitting the balls too early. He served pretty badly. I started moving in on his serve and it worked."

The 1991 Wimbledon champion served out to win the first set in 24 minutes against the frustrated South African, who is also the German's doubles partner in the tournament.

Ferreira started the second set with a double fault and was broken by two blistering backhand returns from the sixth seed. Stich then raced to a 5-1 lead, capitalizing on several forehand errors by his opponent.

Ferreira, seeded seventh, saved a match point at 5-3 and rallied to break serve for the only time in the match, but Stich came back with two aces in the next

service game to close out the victory.

Rallies were at a premium in the 57-minute match — the quickest final in tournament's 14-year history. Both players had four double-faults in 39 points the server never saw the ball returned back over the net.

Despite the lack of action, Stich defended the way the game is played on what has become his favorite surface.

"If you hit a good return, then it's more likely to be a winner than 10 years ago," he said, citing the criticisms that improved racket technology has taken the long rally out of the grass court game. "But every sport is getting faster, more athletic. If it's so boring, then people wouldn't come to see it."

Stich said he still had some work to do before Wimbledon begins on June 21.

"Winning here doesn't mean I am going to be in the finals at Wimbledon," he said. "I have one more week to improve my game a bit."

McNeil beats Garrison-Jackson: Lori McNeil dropped her first set of the week but went on to win the 100,000-pound (\$150,000) Edgbaston women's grass-court tournament by defeating fellow American Zina Garrison-Jackson in the final.

McNeil, the number five seed, took two hours, five minutes to earn a 6-4, 2-6, 6-3 victory and the 15,300-pound (\$23,000) top prize.

Earlier in the day, she beat Latvia's Larisa Neiland 7-5, 6-1 in the semifinal while fourth-seed Garrison-Jackson downed countrywoman Chanda Rubin 6-1, 6-2, and later McNeil teamed up with Martina Navratilova to win the doubles title.

## Real Madrid, Barcelona fight to the last

MADRID (R) — For the second year running the Spanish League will be decided on the last day of the season, with Real Madrid having to return to Tenerife who shattered their title hopes last year.

In an exact repeat of 1992, leaders Madrid travel to the Canary Islands with a one-point advantage over closest rivals Barcelona.

Madrid have to win this weekend to guarantee the title because they have an inferior goal difference.

"History has repeated itself, but the end result will be different, or at least we'll try and make it different," said Madrid's manager Benito Floro.

History has also repeated itself for Diego Maradona, who is on the verge of another acrimonious club departure.

Last year it was the Italian team Napoli, now it is Sevilla.

The controversial Argentine threw his captain's band at Sevilla manager and compatriot Carlos Bilardo and stormed out of the stadium after being substituted in the second half of the 1-1 draw against bottom-of-the-table Burgos Sunday.

"I'm leaving," Maradona said. "I'm too upset to even talk. My problem is with Bilardo and we have to sort this out like men, if Bilardo is a man, which I doubt."

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## Israeli, Arab doctors accuse police of constant torture

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel systematically tortures thousands of Palestinian detainees every year in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to extract confessions, human rights activists said at a conference Monday.

They described the "slaughterhouse," the interrogation wing of the Gaza City lockup, where hooded and cuffed prisoners are beaten, forced into painful positions or locked for days at a time in closet-size cells reeking of urine. Others are held in the "refrigerator," a tiny cell blasted with icy air.

"If you have to build a structure such as the refrigerator, it means that torture is systematic," said Neve Gordon, head of the Association of Israeli-Palestinian Physicians for Human Rights. It sponsored the two-day international conference.

Between one-fourth to half the approximately 10,000 Palestinian detainees who pass through the military detention system every year are tortured to extract confessions, Mr. Gordon estimated.

The interrogations are carried out by the Shin Bet, the secret agency in charge of internal security. The Shin Bet has been a key tool in fighting the nearly six-year Palestinian uprising against occupation by running a network of informers and interrogating Palestinians suspected of anti-Israeli violence.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's spokesman, Gad Ben-Ari, on Monday denied allegations of torture. "No torture

takes place during interrogations or investigations," he said. "There are clear instructions by the ministry of justice and others."

The ministry has said previously that Israeli interrogators are permitted to use "moderate physical and psychological pressure," and the do's and don'ts are listed in a secret pamphlet.

In April, the rules were tightened. Interrogators are not supposed to expose suspects to extreme heat or cold or deprive them of water, food or toilet facilities, the justice ministry said at the time. It was the first time an official statement implied there is a basis to complaints by human rights campaigners.

Liberal lawmakers want to submit legislation this week that would make torture illegal, but the proposal has little chance of passing because of opposition from Mr. Rabin's ruling Labour Party.

Justice Minister David Libai said Monday he opposed the bill as too broad because it would even outlaw psychological pressure. He said he would look into the need for the government to submit its own bill.

Organisers brought both former victims and testimonies from prisoners still in jail to tell their bitter experiences.

Yousef Farhat, 28, from Nusrat refugee camp in Gaza, said after his arrest last January he was held under a blast of cold air for 10 to 15 hours per day and was

ultimately hospitalised.

Dr. Gordon showed a diagram of Gaza's "slaughterhouse," based on descriptions by former inmates. Located on the second floor of the prison building, it has 15 interrogation rooms, six cells for solitary confinement, three "refrigerator" cells. The middle is a corridor known as the "bus" where inmates sit hooded and handcuffed on extremely low chairs.

Dr. Gordon said he was especially troubled that thousands of Israeli doctors, soldiers, guards and others all helped perpetuate the system.

Torture is not an issue that makes many waves in Israel. Many Israelis get defensive about such allegations and feel that Shin Bet has licence to use rough means to prevent violence.

Attorney Felicia Langer, who represented hundreds of Palestinian detainees, said mistreatment of detainees and torture began shortly after Israel occupied the West Bank and Gaza in the 1967 Middle East war.

Mrs. Langer, noting during the conference that her family died in the Holocaust, said the lesson that should have been drawn from that was never to torture.

"We have come to such a terrible loss of our soul, of our moral standards that we are cultivating a second generation of torturers," said Mrs. Langer, 63, who quit her legal work after 23 years in 1990 because she opposed the entire system.

## Israel bids to block N. Korean missiles to Iran

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Monday he wanted to visit North Korea to dissuade it from selling missiles to Iran and officials said there had been secret contacts despite a lack of formal ties.

Ministry officials said Mr. Peres would seek U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher's support for such a mission when they met in Austria Monday. They said Mr. Peres received an invitation from North Korea but had no firm travel plans.

"I do not need a visa from the Americans to go to North Korea but the Americans are negotiating with the North Koreans," Mr. Peres told Israel Radio before leaving for a U.N. conference on human rights in Vienna.

North Korea on Friday suspended its withdrawal from the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) to allow talks to continue with Washington over its refusal to permit inspection of military sites suspected of housing atomic materials.

Mr. Peres said he hoped to block sales to Iran of ballistic missiles that could reach Israel.

"Yes," he said when asked if that would be his mission. "The two main loopholes that remain for (acquiring) missiles and non-conventional weapons are North Korea and China."

Mr. Peres visited China last month. He said Beijing promised to end missile sales to Iran and Syria.

"I feel sure the Chinese leaders want to appear as moderates and will not sell ballistic missiles to Damascus and Tehran," Mr. Peres said.

According to the Davar newspaper, the Israeli secret service tipped off Tokyo and Washington two weeks ago that North Korea was about to test launch a new ballistic missile.

"The Iranians could easily hit Israeli territory with such a long-range missile," Davar said, Iraq fired 39 Scud missiles at Israel during the 1991 Gulf war.

Israel recently, successfully test-fired an anti-missile missile with U.S. financing.

Israeli officials said there were secret contacts with North Korea which they called "initial feelers."

"We are not indifferent to weapons supplies by North Korea to regimes like Iran," ministry spokesman Rafi Gamzu said.

Israeli officials would not confirm or deny the Davar report that Israeli intelligence had informed Japan and the United States that North Korea test-fired a missile in late May with a range of about 1,000 kilometres.

The missiles are believed designed to carry chemical or nuclear warheads.

Japan and the United States suspect the nuclear component may be near completion, which is why Washington has held talks with North Korea at the United Nations.

## Ciller to form Turkish cabinet

ANKARA (Agencies) — Turkish President Suleyman Demirel asked Tansu Ciller to form a new government Monday, giving this secular but Muslim country its first women prime minister.

A statement from the presidential palace said Mr. Demirel had made the request at a meeting with Ms. Ciller.

Ms. Ciller, a U.S.-educated former economics professor, was elected leader of the centre-right True Path Party (DYP), Turkey's biggest, at an emergency party congress Sunday.

"We have joined hands and changed Turkey's history," she told exuberant party delegates in her victory speech.

Mr. Demirel stood down as DYP leader and quit the job of prime minister last month to succeed the late Turgut Ozal as president.

Newspapers Monday quoted Ms. Ciller, 47, as saying she would seek to maintain the DYP's 19-month-old ruling coalition with the Social Democrat Populist Party (SHP), whose leader Erdal Inonu is acting prime minister.

"We have a good coalition and we will continue with it...but there are certain things we have to talk about," she said.

Mr. Inonu offered Mr. Demirel the government's resignation Monday, but was asked to stay in office temporarily.

"We are continuing in office until the new cabinet is formed," Mr. Inonu told reporters at the presidential palace.

He refused to say if he would serve in a new coalition under Ms. Ciller or whether the SHP, whose parliamentary strength has shrunk, would be able to keep the same number of cabinet seats.

SHP Deputy Secretary-General Riza Yilmaz told Hurriyet newspaper that his party would demand that the balance of the cabinet and the original policy plan agreed by the two coalition parties should remain unchanged in any new administration.

Ms. Ciller confounded Turkish pundits by riding a mood of change at the DYP congress to rout two Demirel loyalists — Interior Minister Ismet Sezgin and Education Minister Koksal Toptan.

She was state minister for the economy in the DYP-SHP coalition government until she resigned last week.

The two main issues facing Ms. Ciller are rampant inflation and Kurdish separatism.

Ms. Ciller is no novice to the country's economic crisis.

As secretary of state for the economy, a position she held for 18 months until she joined the race to head the DYP, she had pledged to drastically reduce the country's inflation rate of 60 to 70 per cent a year, a promise she failed to fulfil.

Ms. Ciller, the first woman premier in the 70-year history of the Turkish republic, will also have to tackle the privatisation of state-controlled



Tansu Ciller

companies which have become a heavy burden on the economy with a loss of \$1.5 billion a year.

Kurdish separatists, who have been leading a rebellion since 1984 in the mainly Kurdish south-eastern part of the country, are also waiting to see how Ms. Ciller and her new government deal with their demands.

Ms. Ciller has indicated that she plans to be tough with the Kurdistan Labour Party (PKK), the main party leading the Kurdish rebellion in the southeast, while adding that she wants to "win over" the local population in that region.

As far as internal issues are concerned, Ms. Ciller will be expected to follow through with the country's democratisation process which includes the creation of a ministry of human rights.

In foreign policy, Ms. Ciller will be concerned with a recent wave of neo-Nazi attacks on Turkish nationals in Germany and the unresolved question of the division of Cyprus.

Prior to her election Sunday Ms. Ciller said that as prime minister her first trip abroad would be to Germany to discuss with Chancellor Helmut Kohl the "rights of Turkish citizens."

The conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and the disputed Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh, as well as the unstable situation in Iraq will also be a source of concern for Ms. Ciller.

## Communists stay away from talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Palestinian People's Communist Party decided to again suspend its participation in Arab-Israeli talks to protest the "de facto annexation" of Jerusalem.

Bashir Barghouti, the general secretary of the party, announced the boycott decision in a statement. "The perpetual closure of (Arab East) Jerusalem is a violation of the conditions upon which the negotiations were based which specify that no party may take decisions on the ground that might jeopardise the final stage of the negotiations," it said.

"The decision was made despite the participation of a party representative among the delegates at the preliminary talks at the State Department over the weekend meant to bring closer an Israeli-Palestinian declaration of principles."

Ghassan Katib, the representative, raised the possibility that Jerusalem might be an issue when he spoke to Israeli radio's Arabic service on Friday. He said that in a discussion with the U.S. administration the previous day "we concentrated... especially on the closure of Jerusalem and the territories and pointed out that the closure of Jerusalem is harmful and unacceptable."

## De Klerk plays down threat by right-wing

CAPE TOWN (R) — South African President F.W. de Klerk Monday played down the threat of conservative action against political reform, but sources in his party said they were concerned about growing defections to the right.

Mr. De Klerk told reporters he did not believe rightists would carry out their threat to paralyse the economy with targeted strike action.

"The first people who would be hurt by industrial action would be the right-wingers themselves and other entrepreneurs. I don't think far-reaching industrial action by the right wing really poses a serious threat at all," he said.

Mr. De Klerk was reacting to weekend threats by the Afrikaner People's Front to sabotage the economy if they were not given a separate white homeland.

Government sources said they were confident of the unity that has been achieved in Mr. De Klerk's cabinet and the parliamentary caucus over the past few weeks.

But they said they were seriously concerned about the growth of the alliance since it was formed earlier this year under a committee of retired white generals.

"Over the past few weeks, the

perception has been created that the (ruling) National Party (NP) is no longer able to be a real factor in our future," one senior government source said.

"By concentrating on the negative aspects of the present, we are building the emotional appeal of the People's Front, which will create tremendous problems if they are perceived to be stronger than the National Party."

The source said South Africa could face the sort of civil war that has crippled nearby Angola if the right-wing becomes the dominant party among whites.

Conservative Party spokesman Pieter Mulder told Reuters the front, an alliance of right-wing groups including his party, was growing at the expense of Mr. De Klerk's NP.

A recent poll of urban adults showed that NP support had plunged from 55 per cent of whites last year to 27 per cent.

The government source said a perception that right-wing parties speak for whites could torpedo any agreement at multi-party democracy talks expected to result in an all-race election next year.

"I think many National Party members are finding it easier to join the (front) than the CP, which they regard as an enemy of long standing," Mr. Mulder said.

## Arab League chief meets King Hassan

RABAT (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Esmat Abdul Meguid met King Hassan of Morocco on Monday to discuss reconciliation between the Arab states and the fate of Kuwaiti prisoners in Iraq, officials said.

Diplomats in Morocco said he was expected to use his good offices, notably with Jordan and Iraq, to effect a rapprochement between them and Iraq.

Dr. Abdul Meguid also said he was seeking the king's support to obtain the release of 627 Kuwaiti prisoners which Kuwait says are being held in Iraq. He said he would discuss this issue also with the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva.

He left for Switzerland after seeing the king.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Kuwait bans men from beautifying women

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait will start enforcing an Islamic ban on men working as hairdressers for women in beauty parlours next month, a municipality official said Monday. "We will impose fines and close shops if the decree is not respected — no exceptions," said Abdul Redha Haidar. The ban follows a ruling by the Ministry of Islamic Affairs which says it is against Islam for men to touch women who are not their wives or close relatives. Mr. Haidar told Reuters a deadline for compliance with the ban, which was announced by Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Jassem Al Oun in December, expires on July 4. The six-month grace period was to allow hairdressers to find other work. "We have not been officially informed. We read about the ban in the papers only," said one parlour manager from Egypt. "I do not think they (male hairdressers) are going to settle for another job. Some of them spent 30 years in the trade." Mr. Haidar said he believed less than 10 per cent of beauty parlours would be affected. Most hairdressers in Kuwait are expatriate women from Lebanon, the Philippines and Egypt.

### Woman held in China's biggest bribery case

PEKING (AP) — A construction company manager has been arrested in China's largest bribe-taking case in more than four decades of communist rule, an official newspaper reported Monday. Zeng Lihua, 38, received bribes totalling 5.46 million yuan (\$959,578), 1.88 million Hong Kong dollars (\$242,580) and U.S. \$32,000 over a two-year period, the Guangming Daily (Guangming Ribao) reported. It said it was the largest case of bribe-taking since 1949, when the communists took power. Ms. Zeng, the deputy general manager for the Shenzhen Construction Consultation Co., took the bribes from two Hong Kong firms and a Chinese company, the report added. The companies were her partners in three separate real estate development projects in the southern city of Canton.

### OIC calls for postponement in Moro talks

JEDDAH (AFP) — The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) has called for talks scheduled for this month between the Philippines government and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to be postponed until the second half of July. The negotiations are aimed at ending a rebellion by the Muslim MNLF, which since 1972 has been fighting for the independence of Mindanao in southern Philippines. A statement from OIC headquarters in Jeddah said the proposal was made here by the organisation's secretary-general, Hamid Algabid, to visiting Philippines envoy Rodolfo Biazon and MNLF leader Nur Misuari. The OIC proposed that the first phase of the talks be held in Jakarta in the second half of July, with a final agreement worked out later in Manila.

### Armenians agree to peace plan

YEREVAN (AFP) — Armenian leaders in the breakaway Azerbaijani enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh agreed Monday to an international peace plan for the disputed territory which they had been resisting for weeks, their representatives here announced. The turnaround by Nagorno-Karabakh's Armenian majority came after the president of the local parliament, Gevorg Petrossian, resigned Monday and was replaced by his top deputy, Karen Baburian, they said. The decision came during a visit to the Nagorno-Karabakh capital, Stepanakert, by Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosian to press for acceptance of the peace plan put forward by the 53-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

### Congo regrets Libyan envoy's death

BRAZZAVILLE (R) — The Congolese government has expressed its condolences to Libya after security forces, on high alert over an election dispute, killed the Libyan ambassador at a roadblock. Mahmood Mohammad Saad was shot dead in his car early on Sunday morning when he failed to stop at the checkpoint in central Brazzaville, said the senior foreign diplomat in Congo, Cameroon Ambassador Jean-Hilaire Mbembe-Mbema. "The Congolese government deplores this regrettable incident and offers its condolences to the Libyan authorities and the family of the illustrious deceased," foreign Minister Benjamin Bounkoulou said in a message read on state television. It was not clear what Saad was doing on the road at about four in the morning. Brazzaville has been tense and security forces have been on high alert since a second round of voting on June 6 in presidential elections declared invalid by the opposition (see page 8).

## Iranian refugees could spark a mini-war

By Mariam M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

The writer, who has just returned from a working trip to Iraq, wrote this story out of Penjain, a refugee camp that lies on the northern border between Iran and Iraq.

IN THIS lonely encampment of internally displaced Iraqi Kurds of several thousand less than 20 kilometres from the Iranian border, about 4,000 Iranian Kurdish refugees are threatening to give Iranian forces a pretext to make major incursions into Iraq's northeast.

Iranian Kurds opposed to the regime in Tehran have fled to Iraqi Kurdistan to fight the Revolutionary Guards of the late Ayatollah Khomeini from their Iraqi bases.

Daily there are casualties. Both Iranian and Iraqi Kurds get hit by small rockets that the Iranian troops aim at Penjain and the close by town of Rania, where other Iranian Kurds are based.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), fears that the daily crossfire will trigger major Iranian retaliations and start a "mini-war" on the Iraqi-Iranian border.

More-over, the UNHCR personnel in Iraq have received veiled threats that Iran may decide to expel more than 100,000 Iraqi Kurds still living in its borders all at once and with no prior notice, head of the UNHCR mission in Baghdad Abdullah Sa'ed told the Jordan Times.

The 100,000 Iraqi Kurds still in Iran are left-overs from the

three major refugee waves that went into Iran, the latest of which was in 1991, the two previous ones being in 1975 and 1988.

Iran, which reportedly wants to "deal with" its own rebellious Kurdish population, built 20 villages to house some 1,000 families each in the 1980s, not far from the Iraqi border.

The villages are part of a larger "resettlement" policy, non-governmental aid workers in Iraqi Kurdistan say.

The policy is meant to keep the Kurds "at bay."

Since 1991, however, 16 of the villages have been occupied by Iraqi Kurdish refugees and Iran has not been able to implement its policies vis-a-vis its own Kurdish population.

The prospect of an inflow of 100,000 people, most of whom have no homes to go to, scares non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and U.N. agencies which are still operational in the Suleimaniyeh district.

"This is a frightening prospect," Mr. Sa'ed says. "If they talked to us and agreed to allow people to return in waves we can deal with it in a much more professional and organised manner."

U.N. and NGO programmes to help make the Kurds more economically independent include animal-buying schemes which would replenish much of

the livestock owned by Kurds which were left behind and lost during the 1991 anti-Baghdad rebellion.

UNHCR says that a scheme to furnish 15,000 family heads with livestock costs \$10 million.

UNHCR officials also say that they and other agencies are attempting to resettle Kurds on the ruins of their native villages and provide building material to rebuild the destroyed communities.

But an inflow of 100,000 people would divert funds and efforts from rehabilitation and rebuilding programmes to emergency programmes to feed and house the new returnees.

The situation is precarious and no one is quite sure of how or when Iran will act.

Even if the fears of U.N. and NGO officials are confirmed and a mini-war takes place, the government in Baghdad will not be involved. In this outlying region of the governorate of Suleimaniyeh, Iraqi troops withdrew after they clashed with Kurdish Peshmergas in 1991.

While it is Iraqi territory, the armed Kurds, mostly loyal to Kurdish nationalist leader Jalal Talabani, will receive no help from Iraqi troops loyal to Baghdad if they are hit.

"They don't want our government then they don't get our troops either — let them fend for themselves," concluded an Iraqi Foreign Ministry official when asked about the situation.



A displaced Kurdish woman at her tent in Penjain on the border between Iraq and Iran (photo by Mariam M. Shahin)

## COLUMN

### Nadir denies massive theft

LONDON (R) — Fugitive businessman Asil Nadir Monday denied a newspaper allegation that he siphoned off more than a billion pounds (\$1.5 billion) from his Polly Peck conglomerate before it collapsed in 1990. Britain's Today newspaper said administrators to Polly Peck International Plc. cited the figure in a confidential report to creditors dated May 24, which the paper said it had obtained. But Mr. Nadir, who fled to northern Cyprus last month, said in a statement to Britain's Press Association the report was untrue. "These allegations result from deliberate misinformation about Polly Peck International and my personal affairs which has been fed to the press over the past four years," he said.

### Politicians hold four times the deposits of average taxpayers

TOKYO (AP) — The typical Japanese legislator has nearly four times as much money in the bank as the average Japanese family, according to reports on legislators' assets made public for the first time Monday. A new law passed last year requires Japan's 749 legislators in the upper and lower houses of parliament to submit reports on their bank deposits, shareholdings, real estate and other property. Tallies by the Japanese media showed the average parliamentarian has 39.3 million yen (\$374,000) in deposits, nearly four times the average of 10 million yen (\$95,000) for Japanese households. The wealthiest reported legislator was Takashi Sasagawa of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, who disclosed 4.24 billion yen (\$40.4 million) in assets. Mr. Sasagawa criticised the reporting loopholes, but added: "It's an honour to be first." Twelve parliamentarians reported assets of more than 1 billion yen (\$9.5 million). The average legislator has 88.6 million yen (\$844,000) in assets and debts of 33 million yen (\$314,000). Cabinet members have reported their assets since 1984. Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa disclosed assets in January of 180 million yen (\$1.7 million), though the figure would be much higher if the true value of Mr. Miyazawa's property was tallied.

### Imelda Marcos may sue government over jewels

MANILA (R) — An angry Imelda Marcos said Monday she would take the Philippine government to court if it auctioned off her jewels and other family possessions. The former first lady, known for her love of diamonds, also accused the administration of putting obstacles in the way of her plans to bury her late husband, former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, in his home province next month. "Unbelievable, this is an unbelievable situation...I am getting one injustice after another," Mrs. Marcos, who is accused of helping her late husband steal billions of dollars while president, told reporters. Internal revenue officials said last week they would auction \$20 million worth of diamonds, emeralds and gold rings owned by Mrs. Marcos to help pay \$1.5 billion in unpaid taxes. Several of Mrs. Marcos' mansions and a beach resort are also to be sold. The government sequestered all known Mr. Marcos assets after he was overthrown in 1986. The pair fled to Hawaii, where the former president died in 1989. Ferdinand Marcos' body is preserved in an air-conditioned crypt in Hawaii. His widow has said she plans to bring his remains to the Philippines July 3 or 4 for burial in his home province of Ilocos Norte.

### Prince Charles hurts back during polo match

WINDSOR, England (AP) — Prince Charles hurt his back playing polo Sunday and left the field during a match. Prince Charles, 44, suffered a back injury in 1991 and was told then that a "degenerative disc" might need surgery if he did not take complete rest. He stopped playing for a month. The heir to the throne was playing in a match at Windsor Great Park Sunday when he stretched for a ball, was seen to wince and went to the side of the field to lie down. "This is a recurrence of the prince's back problem," his spokesman Dickie Arbiter said. "He is not badly injured — he can walk — but obviously as with all back problems it hurts a good deal." Mr. Arbiter said a "wrong movement" in the saddle had aggravated the old injury.